The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,342 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Sarnia	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th April
— Nizam	2726	300	W. J. Woodcr	17th "
L. Chusan	3079	300	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Shah	3911	500	R. Saddler	1st May.
L. Malwa	3009	500	G. A. Atkinson	8th "
— Assam	3156	500	R. F. Cobb	15th "
L. Verona	3116	500	A. G. Leggatt	22nd "
			TUESDAY.	
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2746	500	A. S. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles, to the former passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steamer with mails and Company's Dockyard Manager, on board, will leave Bombay at 5 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	To sail 1885
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th April.
BENGAL	3564	500	L. Seaview	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; as return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to leave the steamer at Brindisi and rejoin her at Venice, or to travel first class by the steamer and second class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON about every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the Voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather, 16 days during the monsoon. The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 3 days.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 900. Second Class, Rs. 510.

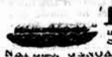
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



The Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the last or second month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21st of every month for BOMBAY.

Fares to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed to Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamers.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	3,000	400	1st May 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *Viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	500	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000	500	2 d May
AMPHITRIT (new)	C. Lazarich	4,000	60	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Domich	4,000	600	29th April

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	12th April.

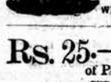
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
March 28, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 23,150 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required from time to time, commencing 1st June next, on the conditions given in the specification, which can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 P.M. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government promissory note, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd April, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on arrival of the S. English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, or the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasions of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steam Ship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also a range for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

For register names and dates, and for further information apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay: 17, Hornby Row.
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,

2 lb. tins, 8 annas.

Specially prepared and tinned for

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is undisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S POMMELO BITTERS.

THE KING OF APPETIZERS.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Prepared only by

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs.	A.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess"	per box of 100	2	0
"	"Nobles"	" "	2	0
"	"Dawson's No. 1"	" "	2	0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	" "	2	4
"	"Planter's No. 2"	" "	2	0
"	"Beehive"	" "	2	0
"	"Kemp's Special"	" "	2	8
"	"Regalias"	" "	2	8
	MANILLAS.			
No. 2 Cigars of selected brand		" "	7	0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand		" "	7	0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the VEHAR WATER will be CUT OFF on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, from 10 a.m. for about 24 hours.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Exe. Engineer's Office, 2nd April, 1885.

BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE wines are thoroughly pure, fuller bodied than Claret, and drink softer; our present stock is of excellent quality and deserves special attention.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	... A favourite White Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUXE	... A fine Red full-bodied Wine	18 0	10 0
MACON	... Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD	... This wine is of fine Character and in excellent Condition	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN	... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the first Burgundies are famous	30 0	16 8
SPARKLING	... Red Burgundy of the very finest character, excellent flavour and aroma.	38 0	21 0

SAUTERNES.

These wines are from the district of Bordeaux and are highly appreciated They are very agreeable dinner wines, soft, delicate and refreshing.

BARSAC	... A good, light, refreshing wine	17 0	9 8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR	... Fine mellow flavour, with good aroma	21 0	12 0
SAUTERNE HAUT	... Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	30 0	16 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA & POONA.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!

☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other cholerate preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } ☞ RS. 2. ☜ { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ring and weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT

Will find every attention paid to their requirements by writing full particulars to

MESSRS. W. MARTIN TOWELLE & CO.,

TRANSIT AND GENERAL AGENTS, KARACHI.

BAGGAGE LANDED, CLEARED or DESPATCHED to any Station on arrival of Steamers.

HEAVY BAGGAGE WAREHOUSED.

Agents at SIBI, RINDLI and QUETTA, who will receive goods to await arrival.

CARLSRUHE, GRAND DUCHY of BADEN (Germany)—To Parents and Guardians, Respectable Middle-class Family, offers home to boys attending the CARLSRUHE GYMNASIUM, or some other Educational Institutions in this city of high-class Public Schools. Music, French and German can be taught at home and boarders would have the advantage of conversing in these languages. References offered and required. For particulars apply to Mr. Principal MAUL, 12, Bismarks Strasse, Carlsruhe Germany.

MISS H. BORCK'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Healthy fine situation, careful training and sound instruction in all departments of Female Education, conjoined with genuine home life. Music taught by eminent professors; French, German and English by native teachers in their respective languages. Conversation in these languages. French spoken in ordinary intercourse at the school. Address—H. BORCK, Villa Clairmont, Champel, Geneva, Switzerland.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

GOVERNMENT

AND FROM

H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD

EARLY IN APRIL NEXT

HAMILTON & CO.

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,

THE WHOLE OF THE

MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS!

Many of these unique ornaments were formerly the property of

"THE MOGUL EMPERORS."

AND ARE ENGRAVED WITH THEIR SEALS.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded Post-free on application.

Orders to purchase registered gratis

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS
CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHAMNUS FRANGULA

(BLACK ALDER BARK),

PREPARED *in vacuo*, and free from the defects attaching to all previous preparations of the same drug. It is uniform in action, its dose is small, and it is not disagreeable or persistent in taste. It is an invaluable

APERIENT

in all cases of constipation, especially if the complaint is habitual; and in liver and in other cases of functional inactivity. Very small doses suffice in infantile cases, and are easily given. It does not cause subsequent sluggish reaction.

The Process by which this Extract is prepared is SPECIAL TO US. Note therefore that the phial bears our name and capsule.

Per phial Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FRANCIA & FUCILE,
HAIR-DRESSERS
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE
OF CONNAUGHT,
AND BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE
TO H. E. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A large assortment of high-class Perfumery from the best London and Paris makers, also an assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers Moustaches, etc., for theatrical purposes and fancy balls.
Orders attended to and executed With expedition and care, personally by
FRANCIA & FUCILE.

KEMP & COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that from this date Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED GILMER will SIGN the firm per procuration.

ELLIOTT WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, March 25th, 1885.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ZERRENNER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents, friends and the public in general, that they have REOPENED a place for the RETAIL SALE of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES, Lamps and Fancy Goods, at No. 7, Hornby-Row, on the premises of Mr. Max Mihok.

ZERRENNER & Co

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
TO-NIGHT,
AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION.
INNOCENT RECREATION.

Is a sure PRESERVATIVE of GOOD HEALTH and GOOD TEMPER, and it is NOW BROUGHT to your VERY THRESHOLDS TO-NIGHT in BOMBAY.

The GRANDEST ORGANIZATION OF ARENIC EXCELLENCE and TALENT EVER WITNESSED.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
FIRST PERFORMANCE
at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	,,	3
Family Circle Chairs	,,	2
Parquette	,,	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.

NURSES IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN FREE.
Box office open commencing MONDAY, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
For seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DETECTOR PAD-LOCKS with two keys.
Size—1 in., 1¼ in., 2 in., 2½ in., 3 in., 3½ in. and 4 in.
Price—Rs. 9-14, 8-7, 9-1, 10-5, 10-15, 13-2 and 18-12.

PATENT DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS with two keys.
Size—2 in., 2½ in., 3 in., 3½ in. and 4 in.
Price—Rs. 6-14, 7-3, 7-13, 8-2 and 9-1.

PATENT DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS with two keys.
Size—3 in., 3½ in. and 4 in.
Price—Rs. 7-3, 7-8 and 8-2.

PATENT DETECTOR TILL LOCKS with two keys.
Size—2 in., 2½ in. and 3 in.
Price—Rs. 5-5, 6-14 and 7-3.

PATENT DETECTOR DOOR LOCKS, to open on both sides.
Size—5 in., 6 in. and 7 in.
Price—Rs. 15-10, 16-1 and 17-8.

Chubb's Illustrated Price List free by Post.

Sole Agents in Bombay,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

S.S. MERTON HALL, ARRIVED 4TH APRIL, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chatel or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the undersigned warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

D. RAE,

CONSULTING ENGINEER, Surveyor and Valuator, Consulting Engineer to the Bombay, Kurrachee and Deccan Ice Companies, has this day estibalished himself in Bombay as CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, and VALUATOR.

Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds ashore or afloat examined and reported on. Terms on application to D. Rae, 160, Middle Colaba.

April 6, 1885.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT,
(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings and Connections. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-coand constituents. Estimate and prices furnished on application.

MORGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE Committee beg to announce that the following hours and fees for admission to this Bath are now in force :—

HOURS OF ADMISSION.

From sunrise to 7 a. m. every day the Bath will be reserved for SUBSCRIBERS.

From 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset the Bath will be open to NONSUBSCRIBERS.

From 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. every day, except Sundays and gazetted holidays, the Bath will be reserved for LADIES.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Life membership	Rs.	100
Two years do.	,,	50
Quarterly do.	,,	9
Monthly do.	,,	4
Ladies' ticket per month	,,	2

Single Bath annas Two.
By order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary.

April 4, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for the supply of PROVISIONS, such as RICE, DHALL, &c., when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., twenty-five per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 3rd April, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW and FREE.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 90	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do. "ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetle, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists. Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS OF
THE LONDON COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY 6th APRIL MONDAY
MONDAY MONDAY

When will be produced for the second time in Bombay an entirely Original Burlesque entitled
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.
INTRODUCING NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, AND TOPICAL HITS.
To be preceded at 9, by W. S. Gilbert's Comedy in two acts entitled
SWEETHEARTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH.
THIRD GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
The great drama in three acts and a prologue adapted from Hugh Boneway's famous book entitled
"CALLED BACK."
As played at the Prince's Theatre, London, for 200 nights, and played by this Company with enormous success at Theatres Royal, Calcutta, and Madras—pronounced by the Press and Public to be the greatest Drama of modern days.

GRAND
AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
Under the auspices of
THE HON'BLE LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY,
ON
FRIDAY, the 10th APRIL, 1885,
To
Celebrate the second anniversary of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.
TICKETS—Re. 1 each.
Children under 12 years, half price.

After defraying expenses, the surplus will be devoted to Local Charities.
Reserved chairs As. 4 each.
A SELECT AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AND THE DANCING PLATFORM will be assisted by TWO BANDS, AND VARIOUS OTHER AMUSEMENTS will be provided for the Public.
THE VOLUNTEER BAND has been kindly lent by the Lieut.-Colonel and Officers of the B. V. R. C. for the occassion.
Tickets to be had at the door of the Gardens or at W. J. ESSAI'S,
Forbes-street, Fort.

PIPES! PIPES!! PIPES!!!

WM. WHITE & SON, Glasgow, are the largest shippers in the world of Clay, Meerschaum, and Briar-root Pipes, and all smoker's sundries.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
Illustrated lists on application.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. ALBANIA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading for the Captain's counter-signature at Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, Limbadees, 16, Apollo-street.
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS. Dubashes.
6th April, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

CIGARS! CIGARS! Dawsons, Havannahs, Indians, Leisure Hours, and Manillas. For flavour and exquisiteness unrivalled.—N. C. DALAL, 6, Church-gate-st.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always ten hacks, Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE VICTOR METALLIC HAIR-BRUSH is the most Perfect, Plated Wire Brush made. Rs. 3.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, for three months, at Chinchpogli, a comfortably furnished house, very airy and near the station. Rent Rs. 100. HOUSE, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

WANTED, in or close the Fort by English gentleman, board and residence with limited family. Fullest particulars. Z, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting is POSTPONED until the 13th inst. on account of the Easter holidays.

THE SALE of Mr. C. H. B. FORBES' valuable furniture, horses, carriages, harness, &c., at the Land's End, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY at 1 p. m.

WANTED, by an itinerary missionary, one second-hand single pole TENT, complete with all requisite fittings. Apply stating price to D., this paper.

FLOWERS !—Just unpacked a large assortment from Paris; also Plush Bags, Berlin wool slippers, Birthday cards all latest novelties very cheap.—SHROFF BROS.

JULES JOUBERT, Exce. Comr. C. I. E., writes :—"In the course of my travel I seldom if ever met with a better table. I can safely recommend the Waverley Hotel for comfort, coupled with moderate charges."

WANTED, immediately, an English NURSE to take charge of a baby five months old. Liberal wages. Wet-Nurse preferred. Apply by letter or telegram to Mrs. DUKE, Sirdarpore, near Mhow, Central India.

THERE will be a sale of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and FANCY ARTICLES at the Cathedral High School, Fort, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 7th and 8th, from 3 to 7 p. m., on behalf of the schools at Kanana work in connexion with the Ladies' Association S. P. G.—April 4.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, one boat-shaped Barouche and handsome large bay Australian horse, plated harness complete. Apply to D. RAE, 160, Middle Colaba.

AMERICAN DOORS and VENETIANS. Half the price of teak. Light and durable. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6, 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FLOWERS.—Just unpacked a great variety, prices very cheap. Ladies hand bags in plush and leather and many latest novelties. Cheap stores.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

SILVER JEWELLERY, London-made, Bangles Lockets, Albert Chains, Ear-rings, Brooches, Charms' &c., of different designs and patterns.—H. A GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS—Ornamental porcelain specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantsse picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
OF
PROF. VISHNOO MORESHWAR CHATRE.

ON MONDAY, THE 6TH APRIL
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI BHADOOR THE RAO OF CUTCH.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING
(EXCEPT SUNDAY);
Also afternoon performances specially for families from 4 to 6 p.m. on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved.....Rs. 3 | Second Class.....Re. 1
First Class..... ,, 2 | Third Class.....As. 8
Fourth Class.....As. 4
No half tickets will be given to 4th Class.
Children under 10 years at half rate.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Master, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer "CELTIC MONARCH" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any Member or Members of the crew of the said steamer.

EDWARD BROOKS,
Master.
Bombay, April 6, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

1000 Sets of PONY EQUIPMENTS.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 5th April, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks negotiated for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Actin Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS for 12 months and other terms, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
C. D. Rotheroy, Esq. | H. Hogan, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st April, 1885, we have VACATED the STABLES in Bellasis Junction-road, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop, and REMOVED to the Stables in Lamington-road, CHARNI, lately Bombay Livery Stables, adjoining our commission stable, at Byculla.

Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MINEE & Co.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-road, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1884, and the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June, and 31st December, 1884.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April 1885.

JOHNSTONE & CO.,

HAVE FOR SALE, and are prepared to receive orders for the following of new and improved designs :—

Folding Cots with mattress and mosquito curtains complete ; canvas swinging cots on stand with mattress and mosquito curtains complete ; tape and netting hammocks ; travellers' canvas bags ; canvas water hose, cured ; canvas sunblinds, weather cloths, paulins and wagon sheets ; folding easy chairs ; camp chairs and stools ; warrant officers canvas cots ; seamen's canvas hammocks and bags ; tents and canvas articles and flags of all descriptions.

Boats built with rowing and sailing gear complete for harbour service. Price-lists of application.

No. 3 HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS :
M. R. WYER, Esq.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of six millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS ; &c.

Under instructions from G. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Hurjivun Jadowjee and another, trading under the name and firm of Keswajee Hurjivun (insolvents), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of white longcloths, mulls, doria, cambric, jaconets, dhoties, shirtings (in halves), colored doria, figured muslin, melita boxes, mattresses, pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10	bales grey shirtings.
10	,, dhoties.
7	cases T red prints.
10	,, white stripes.
5	,, mulls.
3	,, scarfs.
9	bussora fowls.
1	French safe on stand.
1	cask bowls.
2	cases 24 dozen harness oil.
2	,, 23 ,, polishing cream.
2	,, 24 ,, patent leather oil.
5	,, white shirtings 12 yds. 43 in.

AT 2 P. M.
Any horses and carriages which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Tyabaly Moolla Tazkhanjee—

V B—3	cases cosine soluble.
2	,, fancy color.

On account and at the risk of Essoofally Soolemanjee.—
V B H—3 cases royal sharps.
On account and at the risk of Seedick Hajee Soomar.—
998 V B—1 case shirts.
300 V B—1 ,, ,,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately known as Vicuna Bazar, the valuable stock-in-trade consisting of gentleman's English-made, all wool tweed suits, morning and evening suits, superfine black and blue cloth dress suits, boy's fancy woollen suits, gent's boots and shoes, black and drab felt evening hats, straw hats, English-made linen fronted white and coloured shirts, striped sock and stockings, ladies' petticoats, silk and satin stays, girls' frocks, gent's necktics, scarves and dresses, portmanteaus, courier coats, dressing gowns, counterpans, ladies mantles, best merino under drawers, Chubb's locks, musical albums, gold and silver watches, gold rings, fireproof safe, cases of corks, &c. The property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 276 of 1883.

Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant residing at No. Girgaum Back-road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Burjorjee Vacha, Heerjeebhoy Burjorjee Vacha, Jaijee, widow and administratrix of Eduljee Burjorjee Vacha, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back-road, Mithibai, widow and administratrix of Ardaseer Burjorjee Vacha, residing at Hornby-row, and Sirdasbai, widow of Jewajee, residing also at Hornby-row, and Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha, executors of the last Will of Burjorjee Manockjee Vacha, Meherbai Eduljee, Manockjee Eduljee, Sorabjee Eduljee, Heerabai Eduljee and Jehangeer Eduljee, the last three defendants being minors by their guardian ad-litem, the said defendant Jaijee, widow ..... Defendants

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court in the above suit the undersigned will on the 7th day of April, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, put up for sale by public auction at their office the undermentioned property. Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at and all further information obtained from the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the plaintiff, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors for the Defendant Jaijee and her children, in Apollo-street.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops and godowns, standing thereon, situate and fronting to the west on Apollo-road, to the north to Green-street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and to the east to Marine-street, in the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine-street, on or towards the west by Apollo-road, or street, on or towards the north by Green-street, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Manockjee Eduljee Kuranee, Framjee Cowsajee Marker and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Elphinstone-circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28, Green-street, and 75, 79, 81, 81 A and 83, Apollo-road, or as the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4856 and 4857 and under new Survey No. 9535.

The rents now received for this property are as follows :—

From Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., per month	Rs.	600
From Messrs. Silber and Fleming for such number of days as they may occupy	,,	65
,, Messrs. Eduljee Framjee and Co.	,,	100
,, Mr. Hajee Sallay Mahomed	,,	35
,, Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee	,,	40
,, Messrs. Grey and Co.	,,	25
,, ,, Craigie, Lynch and Owen	,,	275
,, ,, Heptoolla Shaik Adum and Co.	,,	230

SALE OF BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moosajee Ebramjee—

3 double blue boilers by Galloway and Sons, 21 by 6, with Galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve to the highest bidders at the billiard Rooms in Rampart Row, Fort, on account of the concerned—

2 full sized mahogany billiard tables, nearly new, by the well-known makers John Roberts & Co., with balls cues, &c. complete, and in excellent order. Will be on view four days before the sale.

SPLENDID SILVER RACE CUPS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 Arabian Cup	about	706 Tolas.
1 Jug	,,	323 ,,
1 Silver-gilt Hyderabad Cup	,,	312 ,,
1 Cup	,,	155 ,,
1 Cup and Cover	,,	314 ,,
1 Silver-gilt Shield	,,	446 ,,
1 Cup and Tray	,,	246 ,,

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee street, Don Tar-street, and Chinch-bunder 3rd row, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable property by order of Messrs. Nensey Khyraz and Co, and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage dated the 29th day of December 1881 and 4th day of further charge, dated the 18th day of January 1883.

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April 1885 at 1 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with 7 godowns built thereon situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee street, on the east side thereof without the Fort of Bombay and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on or towards the west by the Daryaban, on or towards the south by the house of Rustamji Gooldasji and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

On FRIDAY the 10th day of April 1885 at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage ten-ment or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Don Tar street without the Fort walls of Bombay and in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded on the east by the house of Jairasbhai Peerbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tar street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Premjee and Curim Nanjee and on the south by the house of Jairajbhai Peerbhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Babajee and other tenants of the said Lahabai.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, 1885, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement or stables thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Chinch Bunder third row in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 916 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the properties of Khoja Allana Dhunjee, on the west by the said Chinchbunder third row, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Rahimbhoy Allioobhoy deceased and on the south by the property of namjee Visram and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 413, new No. 2294 and new survey No. 3174 and the said stable and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93 and which said land, stable and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rahimbhoy Allioobhoy and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1885, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee street in the subdistrict of Mandvi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6441 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Manockbhai Moosanee, on or towards the east by sweepers passage and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee and which said land contains by admeasurement 254 square yards be the same little more or less, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahaai and Casumbhoy Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

(Continued.)

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at various Lines the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackw od and teakwood household furniture, best plateaware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, very little used, a strong light mailphaeton, Englishmade lady's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China flower vases, superior Brussels carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Capt. A. B. Mein.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba near the Observatory, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of F. Cook, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, and the following days sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meatow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., closing their business on account of the death of the son of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Glenroy, the same comprises real Japanese flower vases and jars, card plates and bowls, trays, tea and coffee cups and saucers, China dinner, dessert and breakfast services, tea and coffee services, sugar jars, washhand sets, flower pots and jars, China gongs, copper enamelled plates, lacquered trays, silk screens, slippers and handkerchiefs, Bombay and Surat work boxes, Vizagapatam ivory works, Nusseerabad ivory toys, silk and paper umbrellas, and fans bronze ornaments, China trunks camphorwood chests, Benares and Moradabad goods, &c. &c.

The property

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AN AWARD.

MANMOHUNDAS NAROTUMDAS AND OTHERS *vs.* VIZHBHOOCUNDAS HARIBHOY.

In this suit the defendant had obtained a rule *nisi* to set aside an award made by Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Paruck, one of the vakils of this High Court, on the ground of the misconduct of the arbitrator, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Jannardhun Gopal, appeared for the defendant at the argument of the rule *nisi*.

His lordship, in disposing of the rule, said that this suit was commenced in February, 1884, and was brought by Manmohandas Narotamdas and others, the sons and grandson of Narotamdas Harribhoy, against Vizbhocandas Harribhoy, the sole defendant, who, it was alleged, since the death of his brother Narotamdas Harribhoy in 1861, had as the nearest male member of the family, the plaintiffs being three infants under the age of 18 years, managed and mismanaged the various properties in Bombay and in the mofussil. The plaint set out a vast number of mortgages which, it was alleged, he had executed, charging the family properties with repayment of them, and the plaint asked that an account may be taken, and prayed for a receiver, stating that the defendant had some years ago been attacked with paralysis, and since then his faculties were much impaired, and he was upwards o 70 years of age, and unable properly to manage the estate of the family. The sums borrowed of the mortgagees were very large, and the matter was of such a character that it was certainly for the interest of all the parties that it should be determined by some gentleman in whom they had confidence. Accordingly, by an order of reference dated 3rd July, 1884, the suit was referred to the final determination of Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Paruck, one of the vakils of the High Court, as sole arbitrator. The parties unquestionably had confidence in that gentleman, and when his lordship was sitting three years ago on the Appellate Side in the absence of Sir Charles Sargent, then on leave, he constantly had before him this arbitrator and he confessed he was always very much struck with the extreme ability which he Mr. (Paruck) shewed in the conduct of his cases, and the way in which he mastered the rather confused and complicated state of facts which had to be dealt with coming from up-country, and his lordship doubted very much whether any individual of higher ability could be found practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court. The matters referred appeared to have been gone thoroughly into by the arbitrator, and his award was somewhat different from the form in which awards are generally drawn; but having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this case, it being alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that this was all ancestral property, whereas the arbitrator himself held that the true characteristics of joint Hindoo family property ought not to be applied to landed properties in dispute, and following the practice of judges in the mofussil, the award had taken the shape somewhat of a finding or a judgment of a judge in the mofussil. It was a lengthy document. It commenced by stating who the parties were, then he stated the questions arising before him, then he stated the contentions of one side and then the other, and then he proceeded *seriatim* to deal with the mode in which the different properties were to be dealt with, which were sought to be partitioned, and had been acquired by one or some of the members of the family, and then he dealt with a perfect mass of mortgages which owed their origin, according to his finding, almost entirely to the conduct, or rather misconduct, of this defendant. He then stated what, in his opinion, were the properties which the plaintiffs were proved to be entitled to, and he then showed what the defendant is entitled to. After taking various accounts and from the information furnished to him, he found what each party was entitled to in the matter of money, and then he made what he considered an equitable arrangement for this defendant, who is very much advanced in yea s, and who but for this merciful protection afforded to him by way of maintenance by the arbitrator would have taken nothing. It was unnecessary to go into detail through the extremely clear award which lay before his lordship. The arbitrator stated in his award that a very considerable amount of contention took place with reference to a large house on the Kalbadevi-road, a house which the arbitrator valued at Rs. 1,20,000, and which was sold by the Sheriff for Rs. 80,000. It was unnecessary to go into the various mortgages with reference to that house, but the arbitrator found that the moneys raised on them were really for the purposes of the defendant himself. It was charged in the plaint that in the suits mauta, 1884-85, he speculated very largely in cotton and other matters, and it was to enable him to discharge his liabilities that he encumbered this and other properties. He appeared to have borrowed very large sums upon that house. The arbitrator proceeded to find the interest of the parties in the properties, and in substance the vast majority of the property was found by the arbitrator to belong to the plaintiffs. There was an instance of the manager fabricating, in the opinion of the arbitrator, a single item of Rs. 69,000, which he hoped by his fraudulent evidence to charge to the estate he had been managing. Conduct more disgraceful and more infamous it was impossible to conceive. They must look upon the award as a whole. What does the arbitrator say? He says:—"I consider it undesirable to give plaintiffs a money decree in respect of such a large sum of money; such a decree will give either party an opportunity of putting his adversary to frequent trouble, annoyance, and costs;" and directs that the plaintiffs shall get the landed and other properties which the arbitrator has found to belong to the defendant in full settlement of their claim against him. His lordship thought the award was very equitable, although the plaintiffs were entitled to a money decree for Rs. 2,12,720-6-10. The arbitrator goes on to say:—"I consider it undesirable that the defendant should at his age be left without any provision for his maintenance." This man who had scandalously mismanaged the properties belonging to his nephews, and mortgaged and hypothecated upwards of rupees one lakh for that house in Kalbadevie, would naturally quite unable to pay these two lakhs and odd to the plaintiffs, or anything like it, and the arbitra or goes on:—"I therefore set apart properties yielding a monthly rent of Rs. 150 for his maintenance." He then awards that the plaintiffs shall recover the properties which he sets out, and that the defendant is to have a life interest in the properties therein mentioned, without any right to sell, mortgage, waste, encumber, or charge; and he lastly awards that the defendant is to deliver to the plaintiffs all title-deeds and other documents in his custody or power relating to the different properties in litigation; and the award concludes "that with the exception of such costs as have been already awarded, each party to bear his own costs of the suit and reference." His lordship went at some length through various portions of the award to show in what light the wickedness or dishonesty of the defendant was regarded by the arbitrator, who, from his findings it was evident, could not give any weight to the evidence given by the defendant. The charge of misconduct against the arbitrator fell entirely to the ground. Defendant ought to consider himself extremely lucky that he had got properties yielding a gross rental of Rs. 150 and a net rental of something over Rs. 100. His lordship was of opinion that this rule which was obtained to set aside the award should be discharged; and he discharged it, with costs.

On the 26th March last a decree was passed by his lordship in favour of the plaintiffs in terms of the award, with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir W. WEDDERBURN.)

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* FAKIR SHANKER.

MR. NAGINDAS TULSEYDAS MARPHATIA appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader was not instructed to appear in support of the conviction and sentence. The facts of the case are these. About two years before the date of the present claim, which was lodged on 18th August, 1884, before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Bulsar, a Parsee gentleman of that town was ordered by the State of Dharampore to discontinue a still for the manufacture of liquor which he had at the village of Sarangpore in the Dharampore territory, that State having established a sudder distillery at Dharampore, and discontinued all other stills. This Parsee (Hormusjee Motabnoy) thereupon destroyed the still at Sarangpore, and removed all utensils for manufacturing liquor to the adjacent British village called Kajan Rambore, and kept them for safe custody and for selling them off as useless and broken articles in the compound of the accused. Hormusjee was obliged to do so because his house at Sarangpore was not in a fit state of repair, and stood solitary at some distance from the other houses of the village, and as he did not live at Sarangpore, but paid occasional visits to it, he took the vessels to the house of the accused. Moreover, he had to sell them off as broken materials, and as coppersmiths did not visit Sarangpore he thought that by keeping them with the accused he would be able to dispose of them sooner. For about two years the utensils were lying in the compound of the accused, exposed to the view of all passers-by. Mr. A. F. Javault, the Abkari sub-inspector, and complainant in the present case, suddenly went on 16th August, 1884, to the house of the accused with his sepoys, and seized the vessels, and took them with the accused to the Fouzdar, and on the 18th August lodged the present complaint. He deposed in his evidence that the utensils, in the state in which they were found, were unfit for manufacturing liquor, but as they were once used for that purpose, and as they were found in the possession of the accused, he prosecuted him. No evidence except his own was given by the complainant. The accused, in his defence, at once admitted that the utensils were lying in his compound, that they belonged to Hurmasjee, and that they were kept with him for sale custody. He had also given this information to the sub-inspector, Mr. Javault, the moment the vessels were seized. The 2nd Class Magistrate of Bulsar, who tried the case, held that the accused was guilty of keeping the utensils without the requisite licence, and so he had committed the offence mentioned in section 43, clause (f) of the Abkari Act. He allowed that the vessels were unfit for manufacturing liquor, yet inasmuch as the accused had not shown that they were not kept there for manufacturing liquor, he was guilty, and so he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

In appeal Mr. Umedram Rauchordas, the 1st Class Magistrate of Surat, in charge of the Bulsar Division, confirmed the conviction and sentence on the ground that section 53 of the Abkari Act provides that when utensils like these are found in the possession of any person, he shall be presumed to be guilty until he satisfactorily accounts for their possession.

Against the conviction and sentence the accused preferred an application to the High Court, requesting the court to send for the records and proceedings, and on a review thereof to set aside the conviction and sentence.

The matter first came on before the court on the 9th February last after the records and proceedings were received, when Mr. Nagindas, the accused's pleader, urged that, according to the evidence of the complainant himself, the utensils seized were not fit for manufacturing liquor, and so they were not the utensils mentioned in sections 43 and 53 of the Abkari Act, and those sections did not apply. Even if they applied, the accused had sufficiently accounted for their possession by showing that they did not belong to him, and that they were in such a state as precluded any possibility of their being used for any purpose which the Abkari Act regarded as unlawful. He moreover contended that there was no possibility of any offence being committed, and on the analogy of the principle laid down in the cases he cited the conviction should be set aside.

The court, however, held that the evidence of Hormusjee and other witnesses, who the accused might think proper to give should be taken by the 1st Class Magistrate to ascertain whether the story told by the accused was true. To the prosecution was also given permission to give rebutting evidence, and the magistrate was directed to submit his report on the evidence; and the case was remanded on the 9th February last.

On remand the prosecution did not give any evidence, but the accused gave the evidence of Hormusjee, of one Mamlkal, who had offered to buy the utensils as broken articles; and of Govind Dolia, who had taken the utensils from Sarangpore to the accused's house. The magistrate also inspected the utensils personally, and reported that they belonged to Hormusjee, that they were lying in the accused's compound for two years, and that they were not used for manufacturing liquor during those two years.

The case, upon the receipt of this report with the evidence, came on before the court on the 26th inst., on which day, after hearing Mr. Naginlas, the court passed the following order:—The court reverses the conviction and sentence, and directs the fine to be refunded. The complainant, the Abkari sub-inspector, according to his own evidence in the case, appears to have been informed by the accused as to the person from whom he had obtained possession of the utensils found with him. He was distinctly told by the accused that he had got them from Hormusjee Motaboy. Before lodging a complaint, therefore, the complainant ought to have made proper inquiries in order to ascertain whether the explanation furnished by the accused satisfactorily accounted for his possession of the utensils. As the accused mentioned to the magistrate the name of Hormusjee, the 2nd Class Magistrate ought, in the interests of justice, to have examined Hormusjee in the first instance, even if he was not called as a witness for the defence.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 31st March, 1885.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th March, submitting an application by Mr. Mahomedally Currimbhoy for a lease for fifty years of 350 7-9th square yards of land on Elphinstone estate at a rent of Rs. 1-4 per square yard per annum for the first ten years, Re. 1-12 per square yard per annum for the next ten years, and Rs. 2-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th March, forwarding a letter from Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, asking in substitution of his offer to separately lease 83 1-9 square yards of land on Modi Bay estate, referred to in Trustees' resolution 162 of 10th March, to be allowed to surrender his two leases of 31st July, 1879, and 1st July, 1880, and to take a fresh lease embracing the areas contained in the two leases mentioned, as well as the 83 7-9th square yards additional land. The new lease would thus be for 455 3-9 square yards, and the Traffic Manager recommends that it be granted for a term to expire on 30th June, 1929, the rent to be at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per annum until 1st January, 1890, and thereafter until 30th June, 1929, Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The two leases referred to may be surrendered, and a new one granted to embrace the three plots on the terms recommended by the Traffic Manager, all expenses in connection with the surrender of the leases and the preparation of a new one being paid by Mr. Cursetjee. It will not be necessary to insist on any building being put up on the extra 83 7-9th square yards, nor will any deposit (as provided for by Trustees' resolution 162 of 10th March) be requisite. A condition should be inserted in the lease giving the Trustees power to resume the land on giving twelve months' notice after building, should they require it, but lessee should be allowed one week to decide whether he will accept the terms now offered, or those contained in Trustees' resolution 162 of 10th March, or neither; and in the last event the deposit to be returned by Mr. Hassam Meya Aumed as a condition on which one site applied for by him is granted.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th March, forwarding correspondence between the Traffic Manager and the secretaries and treasurers of the Saw Mills Company, showing that the floor of the Trustees' building, occupied by them at the Tank-bunder is rotted, through the action of sea-water which permeates through the present floor. The Engineer describes the nature of the floor and the extent of the damage, and furnishes an estimate of the cost of repairs at Rs. 1,870. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The works, estimated at Rs. 1,870, are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Assistant Secretary, dated 18th March, stating that additional office space is required for the audit staff engaged at Prince's Dock, and suggesting certain alterations in the dock offices whereby the extra room can be obtained. He also suggests that two additional windows be put in in the mat-weighing shed on the west, and that the ceiling be painted white, as the offices are at present ill-ventilated and ill-lighted. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 18th March, estimating the cost at Rs. 1,751. Read memo. by Dock Superintendent, dated 23rd March. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 1,751 is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 17th March, asking Trustees' assent to the erection of additional testing rooms at the new opium warehouse on Customs-bunder.

Note.—The necessary permission has been granted

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th March, 1885.	For week-ending 29th March, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	18
" out of "	26	27
" transported	23	11
" attended to	3	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 27th March, 1885.	For week ending 27th March, 1884.
Vessels entered	10	9
" left	11	11
" remaining in dock	15	15

NATIVE PRESS.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

WE like the suggestion that a special inquiry be ordered into the working of the Forest Act generally and in the Thana District in particular. Surely, Government can have no objection to the course? An independent inquiry will show with what cruel injustice certain provisions of the Act have been applied, how popular interests have been trampled, and the feelings of a people very little removed from barbarism in their rough simplicity outraged by the ch...ngs of the Department. We have never heard anderstanding protest than the poor Thanaites a more loc...ing "if making." Why don't you kill are in the hab... one us? Everything else you have done"! They go about...bassy Association has taken up their cause.—*Indian Spectator*.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE BU...REAUCRACY."

Under this heading the *Indian Spectator* comments upon the recent speech of Mr. Peile, at the dinner to Sir James Fergusson, and upon Sir Lepel Griffin's attack upon Mr. Bright in the *Fortnightly*. Our contemporary says:—The view which is common to these two ornaments of the Bureaucracy may be stated very shortly. The Indian Civil Service is the most honourable, disinterested, laborious and conscientious service in the world. The future of India depends on the existence of that service, and on the preservation of its plenary authority unimpaired. Its work can be only imperfectly apprehended or judged by English statesmen who have never been in India, or lived among the people. Still less can it be judged by those who merely visit India during the cold season, for they simply learn enough to put them on a wrong track. The Indian people, or rather the multitudinous tribes of India, are also for obvious reasons incapacitated from sitting in judgment on a Government which is to them in the place of Providence, which it resembles both in its benevolence and its inscrutableness. The imperceptible minority which has been affected by English culture is of all judges the least trustworthy. Its ideas and sympathies it is alienated from its countrymen, while the sudden influx of new light has rather blinded and bewildered than fortified its intelligence. The Government, therefore, the ruling bureaucracy, is from the necessity of the case the sole judge in its own cause. No appeal must be made to an external Forum, for none is competent.

Mr. Peile warns the Native public from all appeals to Parliament or English public opinion. He would perhaps admit that Indian Governments perhaps sometimes erred, but in these rare cases the only appeal is to the Government itself. Criticism within strictly defined limits may be allowed, though it is not quite clear that Sir Lepel Griffin would concede even so much as this. To his strenuous optimism the only serious blot in his Indian Elysium are the irresponsible chatterers and critics who trade on the credulity of a prosperous and contented people. He would be perfectly happy but for the presence of these pests. So thought the mice in Voltaire's fable when they speculated on the final cause of cats in the economy of the Universe. But the sagacious rodents soon discovered that cats had been providentially designed "to instruct us and correct us," and it is melancholy to reflect that Sir Lepel should be incapable of a similar stretch of reflection. In Mr. Peile's survey of the administration of this Presidency during Sir James Fergusson's tenure of office we discover the same imperturbable satisfaction, the same self-laudatory effusiveness, if not quite the same open defiance of criticism. The situation, it must be said, rendered this inevitable. Mr. Peile was in effect condemned to pronounce a panegyric on his own performances when he took Sir James Fergusson as his text, and this task he undoubtedly discharged with great ability and *sang froid*. To the control or criticism of outsiders scarcely anything is conceded. To the Government and the Government alone almost all glory is given. To Sir James Fergusson, who was the docile instrument of the bureaucracy and perhaps aspired to no higher glory, is attributed the merit of preserving Lord Ripon by his statesmanlike counsels and his farseeing wisdom, from the consequences of his lamentable illusions. This last stroke seems to us worthy of the very highest praise. It is at once a dignified slap in the face to Native opinion throughout India, a delicate touch of self-approval, and a skilful back-hander to an enemy who has for the moment ceased to be dangerous, but whom the bureaucracy can neither forget nor forgive. The speech, though unquestionably an interesting one to read, is deeply tinged with this finest essence of the bureaucratic spirit, its supreme self-complacency and its scorn of public opinion. The latter element predominates in Sir Lepel Griffin, the former in Mr Peile. Is it too audacious to suggest that this spirit is in our days an anachronism which is beginning to excite amusement rather than anger?—one which is becoming almost as unendurable to men of the world as it is to men of ideas? Is it not notorious that in our own Presidency, during the five years included in Mr. Peile's survey, administrative and legislative blunders of no slight magnitude have been committed from which a Government less persuaded of its own infallibility would have been preserved? Is it not equally true that many of those movements which have distinguished the last five years, and which bulk so largely in the catalogue of Sir James Fergusson's merits, have their origin in impulses which owe to him little or nothing, and only obtained recognition when their success was secured? Reflections of this kind are inevitable, and it is a public duty, ungracious as it may seem, not to withhold them. The time has come when public opinion must show a deeper consciousness of its obligations and responsibilities, and what obligation is there more pressing than that of preserving Governments from the illusions which so often tempt them on to destruction!

THE "SURAT" BOARDED BY A FRENCH OFFICER.

THE following is an extract from the log book of the P. and O. Co's steamer Surat in reference to the action of the French in boarding her in search of contraband, thus detaining her for two hours:—

"Thursday, March 12, 1885. Off Gutziaff, 11-30 a.m., passed French war vessel Nielly, cruising. With Gutziaff bearing S. 20 W., 13 miles distant, observed French war vessel Champlain signaling British steamer to stop. At 11-45 vessel fired a gun, by gun, for Surat to stop. Bearings, Gutziaff S. 39 W.; N. Saddle Lighthouse S. 39 E. At 0-10 p.m. Surat boarded by an officer from the Champlain. Ship's papers examined, hands visited, and an entry to that effect made by the said officer in European articles.

The *China Mail* says:—The officer who boarded *Surat* conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner. In asking whether certain articles were on board, he pointed out the names of the articles in a lexicon which he carried with him. Unfortunately for him, he, unintentionally no doubt, left that volume somewhat behind him on board the Surat, and, unless there is a reserve of dictionaries on board the Champlain, he would find some difficulty in accompanying his examination when, in the course of his visit to a British steamer. Probably the want of the dictionary explains the fact that the Yangtsze was allowed to pass Gutziaff on the following day without molestation.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 21st to the 27th instant, 1 European, 7 Eurasians, 11 Native Christians, 236 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 288 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 320. The deaths, are thus classified: 3 from measles, 74 from fever, 41 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, 1 from cholera, and 153 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·8 per 1,000 per annum.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER FROM THE SOUDAN.

THE following characteristic communication has been addressed by a corporal of Stewart's column to his brother:—

Korti, Feb. 1, 1885.

Dear Walt,—I don't know, but I suppose you will forgive me for not writing before, but to tell you the truth since I am here now I never have had to have five minutes to myself. Well, old pal, after I came from the wars down to Gakdul I received a letter from you, and I was heartily glad to see you were C.S. and Sergeant, or vice versa. I suppose you will was so long now I am not getting on. Well, I left here to take the wells at Gakdul on Dec. 29, 1884, and after no fighting we returned, leaving troops to garrison them, and returned to Korti, marching 152 miles in 120 hours—a very good marching for camels; not much time for sleeping, I can tell you. Well, after two days' hard labour at Korti, getting ready to start for Sheady, we started, and marched without any incidents, for five miles from Abu Klea Wells on Jan. 16, (I use so short really must abbreviate, so please excuse). Made zereba, enemy fired on us all night from surrounding hills. Unpleasant, I'm bullied, you were sounded before daybreak, marched out in square about eleven a.m., went straight for enemy through very heavy fire, lots killed on march. Forced enemy to charge, our scouts rather late getting in square, when enemy charged on left face of square, made way in the front face, nearly humbugged the whole arrangement. Cavalry on left face of square, Horse Guards, etc., made awkward infantry men, all their officers killed. Now how I came to be getting on. Well, I left here to take the wells at Gakdul on Dec. 29, 1884, and after no fighting we returned, leaving troops to garrison them, and returned to Korti, marching 152 miles in 120 hours—a very good marching for camels; not much time for sleeping, I can tell you. Well, after two days' hard labour at Korti, getting ready to start for Sheady, we started, and marched without any incidents, for five miles from Abu Klea Wells on Jan. 16, (I use so short really must abbreviate, so please excuse). Made zereba, enemy fired on us all night from surr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

MARKET closed on account of Easter holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st March, as compared with that for the 24th March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 24. Rs. A. P.	March 31. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,58,151 4 4	41,58,151 4 4
Treasury Balance	1,53,90,963 0 8	1,99,9-,-14 7 7
Other Deposits	2,79,36,426 11 1	2,88,34,954 7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,65,355 1 2	6,35,446 8 0
Sundries	12,71,754 5 4	13,03,070 15 6
Rs...	7,23,32,170 6 7	7,49,45,469 10 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	52,34,583 0 0	53,03,833 8 0
Other authorized Investments	46 67,540 0 0	46,50,340 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	94,29,040 11 0	93,10,993 15 4
Credits on do.	90,37,614 12 7	90,32,662 0 7
Bills Discounted	1,72,41,139 11 7	1,78,74,155 15 8
Balances with other Banks	4,92,171 13 11	3,75,867 9 10
Bullion	26,250 15 1	23,615 15 1
Dead Stock	11,64,754 10 2	11,68,291 6 8
Stamps	11,282 4 0	12,071 4 0
Sundries	6,23,479 15 6	6,02,006 9 10
Cash at Head Office	1,03,61,935 12 1	1,15,74,049 0 2
Do. at Branches	1,40,04,399 13 3	1,47,55,862 2 5
Rs...	7,23,32,170 6 7	7,49,45,469 10 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Ganges, 1,241 tons, Captain T A Massow, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Olcester, 1,596 tons, Captain L. C. Durh, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

H. M. S. BRITON, 1,860 tons, 14 guns, Captain R. M. Lloyd, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Muscat (31st ultimo). She experinced fine weather.

THE steam-ship Merton Hall, 2,046 tons, Captain Y. Barnes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (7th March) with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kent, 1,619 tons, Captain W. Mitchell arrived in harbour on Saturday last from N. South Wales (5th March) with a cargo of coals.

The steam-ship Albany, 1,211 tons, Captain W Crisp, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (4th March) with a cargo of coals.

The steam-ship City of Carthage 1,716 tons, Captain A B Grey, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bucentuare, 1,176 tons, S G Housagoe, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bagdad, Captain J Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 27th March, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Scots Grey, 1,193 tons, Captain G. Beams, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Celtic Monarch, 1,308 tons, Capt E Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 22ndFeb with a cargo of 35,386 cases kerosine oil.

H. M. MAN OF WAR OSPREY, 1,430 tons, 6 guns, Captain Herbert Ward Dowding, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Muscat (30th ultimo).

THE steam-ship Regina, 2,119 tons, Captain W. Thomas Kayll, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Cardiff (5th March) with a cargo of coal. Landed the crew of the s. s. Arapah at Aden (29th March). The said steamer was wrecked on a reef in the Red Sea fifty miles west of the Island of Jeebel Teer.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandala, 1,318 tons, Captain J T Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 9th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hardinge, Mr Hill, Mr Oliver, Mr and Mrs Vidal, Col Godfrey, Mrs Godfrey, and 3 Government signaliers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Merton Hall from Liverpool which arrived on Saturday last :—Major and Mrs. E. P. Mainwaring and infant, Mr. R. Whateley, Mr. and Miss La Touche, Mrs. James Moor, Surgeon Major Sexton, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Stone, and Clutterbuck.

The B S N and Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain P M Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Inas and Framjee, Lt-Col and Mrs Douglas, Surg Stevenson, Surg Mistri Sumna, 24 U C R and T of Marine Battalion, one native officer, and one private.

THE steam-ship City of Carthage, 7,611 tons, Captain A. B. Grey, sailed Saturday last for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Waite and infants, Rev. Badmans and two children, Mrs. Heaw and three children, Mrs. Shakespear and three children, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Orchard, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and two children, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Peddiew, Captain Hoskyn, wife and four children.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant with Australian and China mails and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. R. Gracias, Mr. G. M. Gracias, Mrs. A. Abdoza and child. From Singapore.—Mr. Kaufmaene, and four deck. From Colombo.—Miss Maunsell, and Mrs. A. F. Calinac, Mr. M. S. Navogaraato, Mr. E. Johns, Mr. W. N. Lent, and seven deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain G. W. Bradey, sailed Saturday last for Shanghai with the Australian and China Mails. The following is the list of passengers :—For Sydney.—Surg Gen and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs M. Macmillan, Mrs. Grove and 3 children, Miss. Grove, Dr. Murray Thompson, Maj. General and Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Mr. Morton, Mr. Benson, Sayiad Mirza Bazzurgn, Mr. A. Vint, Mr. W. Mackenzie. For Melbourne.—Mr. Keates, Capt. J. Boyle. For Colombo.—Mr. W. Mackenzie.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Bussorah, Mar. 21.
	Surat (s)	Edwards	Shanghai, Mar. 12.
	H. M. S. Briton	Lloyd	Mascat, Mar. 31.
4	Albany (s)	Crisp	Cardiff, Mar. 4.
	H. M. S. Osprey	Dowding	Muscat, Mar. 30.
	Kent (s)	Mitchell	N. South Wales.
	Merton Hall	Barnes	Liverpool, Mar. 7.
5	Celtic Monarch (s)	Brooks	Newyork, Feb. 22.
	Bagdad (s)	Tice	Aden, Mar. 27.
	Khandalla (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Mar. 9.
	Regina (s)	Kayll	Cardiff, Mar. 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Carthage (s)	Heaton	Marseilles.
4	H. M. I S. Clive	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee & Coast.
	Carvin (s)	Hugson	Antwerp.
	Scots Grey (s)	Beams	Dunkirk.
	Peshwa (s)	Corson	Calcutta.
	Kt. of St. Georges	Dutill	Aden.
	Rydal Hall (s)	[illegible]	Liverpool.
5	Ganges (s)	Moscow	Rangoon.
	Rosetta (s)	Bradey	Shanghai.
	Bucentaure (s)	Housagoe	Marseilles.
	City of Carthage	Grey	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Olcester, Durt, for Rangoon.
Ship County of Dumfries, Olsow, for Churbar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer River Eitriok, for Hongkong.
" Bryn Guyn, for Falmouth.
" Lisnacrieve, for Dunkirk.
" Kerbella, for London.
Ship Bedowin, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 30 Karamania (s) ....Cringle.....Liverpool, Feb. 21.
April. 1 Maharani (s).....Burleigh ....Rangoon, Mar. 25.
Obindwara (s) ....Gillotts.....Bombay, Mar. 12.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Steamers Roumania and Hyculla.
April 1.—Steamers City of Oxford and Bucephalus.
Barque Cecile.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 31 Tibre (s) .... Pondicherry.
Sirsa (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charlu Baker s—1,000 cwts bones, Esmail Peerdina.
Clan Ogilvie s—4,032 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co 12,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Victoria s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Carpentria s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,038 cwts wheat and 18 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Sinclair s—43½ corges hides, S Ramajanally; 19 bales hides, E Gangjee and Co; 300 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 39 cwts fishmaws and shells, D Perbhoy; 13½ cwts fishmaws, G H Parpia; 11 cwts fishmaw, D Hundally; 12 cwts fishmaws, K Ajoo; 135 cwts gu , M Cooverjee; 130 cwts gum, M Allana; 240 cwts coir yarn, R Ameerchund.
Kerbella s—14,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 chests opium, B India.

FOR NEW YORK.

Still Water s—2,000 cwts linseed, Farnham and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Bryn Guyn s—3,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Scots Grey s—301 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Riverdale s—2,220 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 16,998 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bryn Glass s—52 cwts cloves, H Jumall; 10½ cwts sandalwood, K Goolam Hoosen; 64½ cwts bhoysing seed, H Lowjee.
Bedowin s—18,000 cwts wheat, 12,000 cwts gingelly seed, 3,750 cwts mowrraseed and 15,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Empire s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Empress s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton and 4,501½ cwts gingelly seed, A Blaschcek & Co.; 15,000 cwts gingelly seed and 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Tourmalin s—2,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Messrs Asoth and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 155 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Darwin s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton and 487 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—7 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 11 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, C Bomanjee; 11 chests opium, C Ebram; 17 chests opium, J E Ezra; 15 chests opium, A J Daud.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—27 chests opium, L Lachminarayen; 5 chests opium, J Moolchund; 47 chests opium, D Rangoowar; 11 chests opium, K Kaloram; 17 chests opium, B Balchund; 11 chests opium, E Noordin; 3 chests opium, O Vishwanath.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, April 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·839
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	304

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Buller, Lieut., Bif Brig, on duty from England.

APRIL 2.

Vint, Lieut., Att., 1st Grs. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Pinhey, Lieut., 2nd Bo Lan., on duty, from Deesa.
Benett, Lieut., 2nd Lan. Fus, on leave, from Neemuch.
Nichel, Surg., on leave, from Neemuch.
Glennie, Capt., R. E., on leave, from Morar.
Stone, Major, R. A., on leave, from Dum Dum.
King, Lieut., 1st L. Inf., on leave, from Bangalore.
Constable, Capt., R. E., on duty, from Ajmere.
Carnegy, Major Genl., Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Gwatkin, Capt., 13th B. Lan., Transport Dept, from Meerut.

APRIL 3.

Rooks, Surg, on duty, from Asirgarh.
Davidson, Major, Staff, on leave, from Simla.
Douglas, Lieut.-Col., W. Regt., on leave, from Hyderabad.
Lukhardt, Col., Trans. Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Mistri, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Godfrey, Lieut., 24th N. I., on duty.
Coussmaker, Major, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Deesa.

APRIL 4.

McInroy, Col., Comst., Dept., to Quetta from Kamptee.
Houghton, Lieut., 2nd Bo. R. Lanc Regt., on leave.
Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Reg., N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Elles, Bri Gen, Bri Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Hamilton, Lt.-Col., Scot Rifles, to join regt., Bareilly.
Legyt, Col., Political, on furlough, to London.
Stone, Major, R. A., on furlough, to London.
Errington, Lt., N. I., on duty, to Aden.
Prosser, Lt., 1st Bat. Rif. Br., on duty, to Manmar.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col., Scot Rifles, to join Regt., to Bareilly.

APRIL 4.

Carnegy, Maj. Gen., Staff, on M.C., to Australia.
Boyle, Capt., R. S. Fu., on leave, to Colonies.
Hoskeyn, Capt., R.E., Examiner of Pub. Accts., on furlough to England.
Vint, Lt., 1st Grs., on sick leave, to Australia.
Parkin, Lt., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Pindi.
Francklyn, Major, Comst., Dept., on duty, to Quetta.
Glennie, Capt., R.E., on duty, to Morar.
Meredith, Vt. Surg., on duty, to Keerkee.
Fullani, Vt. Surg., on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 6.

The Regiment will parade in front of the Gymkhana, at 4-45 p.m. sharp, on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., on the occasion of the distribution of prizes by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant road, and Girgaum, at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade. A special tram will start from Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m.

Bugler C. Rowbottom is transferred to the Scottish School Cadets from this date.

Vol. J. Natham, E. Company, is granted 6 months' leave from the 10th inst.

Vol. J. F. Robinson having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st inst. and posted to B. Company.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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DENTAL SURGEONS,
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Fees strictly moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectus in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS." In a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 4, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENISTS approved principle parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from his wide practical experience of the subject and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company has made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENISTS PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TANDY—MAUDE—April 1, at All Saints, Aimere, by the Rev. B. H. Skelton, H. Stratford Tandy, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to Emmie, only daughter of Colonel Cornwallis Maude, late Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—April 3, on Good Friday, at Tardeo, Rachel, the beloved daughter of John James and Eliza Barrett, aged 1 year and 7 months.

LALCACA—April 5, Dossabhoy Dorabji, father of Dinshaw and Curseji Lalcaca, aged 86. Funeral takes place at his residence at Modykhana, Fort, at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—March 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. N. Baker C.S., of a son.

GREY—March 29, at Ootacamund, the wife of L. W. Grey, of a son.

JOHNSON—March 31, at 22, Elgin Road, Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Johnson, Accounts Branch, P. W. D., of a son.

VERNAL—March 30, at Lahore, the wife of R. C. Vernal, Esq., Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCURAE—ROMNEY—March 28, at St. Mark's Church Bangalore, by the Rev. Mr. Trend, Richard Francis McCrae, R. A., to Mabel Romney, youngest stepdaughter of Colonel H.S. Robinson, (late) 1st Pioneers.

DEATHS.

HART—March 28, at Rawul Pindi, Emily, the wife of William E. Hartt, P. N. S. Railway.

ROSS—April 1, at Lahore, Isabella Calder Bremner, wife of David Ross, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and daughter of the late Archibald Bremner, Master of the Raining Normal Institution, Inverness.

RYLAND—March 30, at Multan, Cecil Edward Cook, son of Captain H. G. Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 2 years and one month.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"JUNIUS."—Your complaint should be addressed to the Superintendent.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1885.

THE ethnological element in the Afghan question is made much of by the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, and although there has been less disposition on our side to take it into account, it is of obvious practical importance to know how far the inhabitants of the country called Afghanistan may be looked upon as one nation, with common interests and a common national feeling, and if they do really constitute a united nation, whether they are firmly attached to the present Ameer. It is easier to see the importance of these questions than to answer them. For Afghanistan has not been, even under Abdul Rahman's rule, a country through which the European traveller can go quietly taking notes of its political and social phenomena. Although Afghanistan now marches on the north and south with two civilized empires, it has for the most part only been explored by strong armies, and during the late war no military expedition approached Herat and those northern regions upon which attention is now directed. Thus it is that not much more is known about the tribes of Afghanistan, their comparative strength, their mutual sympathies and antipathies, than was known fifty years ago. A retrospect of the history of Afghanistan since the establishment of the Durani Empire by Ahmed Khan in 1747 is not by any means the history of a kingdom descending peacefully from father to son. The rule of succession seems to be that the Shah or Ameer nominates as his heir-apparent whichever of his sons pleases him best, and then when his father dies the appointed successor has to engage in war with his other brothers for the sovereignty, which he may eventually secure, after he has conquered or blinded his most dangerous rivals. These succession wars have had this bad result, that they have habituated the Afghans to the sight of their country split up, at any rate temporarily, into fragments ruled by princes hostile to each other, and they have in this way weakened national feeling. Thus it has been not uncommon in Afghan history to find one competitor for the sovereignty ruling at Kabul, another at Herat, and a third at Kandahar. On the other hand, it must be remembered that after these violent wars of succession had raged furiously for some time, the country in most instances eventually settled down under one monarch. Thus the history of Afghanistan during the last century and a half shows neither distinct progress towards union nor distinct retrogression towards disunion. Abdul Rahman was neither more nor less fortunate than most of his predecessors when he put down Ayoub Khan four years ago, and thereby established his authority over the whole country. In addition to the traditions of previous states of anarchy, the chief causes of disunion are differences in religion, language, and race. The people are all Mahomedans, but while the large majority are Sunnees there is a minority of Shiahs, composed of those who are descended from Persian ancestors.

From considerations of language and race the inhabitants of Afghanistan may be roughly divided into three divisions. First, there are the Afghans proper, who speak Pushtoo; secondly, there are other tribes who speak the same language, but are not regarded as real Afghans. Third and last, we find the Hazaras, Tajiks, and the Kizilbash colony at Kabul, who are Persian in language and descent. Since the assassination of Nadir Shah in 1747, when Ahmed Khan, chief of the Sadozai clan, seized the immense booty of the dead conquerer at Kandahar, and by means of it made himself ruler of an extensive empire streching far beyond the limits of modern Afghanistan, the Durani Afghans have always been the ruling class as Shahs or Ameers, or as Governors of the four chief cities of Afghanistan. To this tribe belonged the Sadozai Shahs from Ahmed Khan to Shah Shujah, and the Barakzai Ameers from Dost Mahomed to Abdul Rahman. The Durani clans have been constantly at war with each other, and with the other tribes, whom they have tried to reduce to subjection, but in spite of internal dissension have managed to maintain themselves as the ruling caste in Afghanistan for a century and a half. This predominance is partly due to their warlike character, and partly to their numbers. The whole population of Afghanistan is estimated to amount to about five millions. Of this total 600,000 are believed to inhabit the Durani country north and south of the road between Herat and Kandahar, and half of these 600,000 are real Durauis. For half a century, off and on, the most powerful of the Durani clans has been the Barakzai, consisting of not fewer than 30,000 families, to which belongs the present reigning dynasty. "The Duranis," says a recognized authority on the subject, "are distinguished from the other Afghans by their consciousness of superiority, combined with a sense of national dignity, which gives them more spirit, courage, and elevation of character than the other cribes, at the same time that it renders their behaviour more liberal and humanized. They are extremely attached to their country, and have a sort of reverence for Kandahar, which they say contains the tombs of their ancestors. The bodies of their great men are carried there to be buried even from Kashmere and Sind. They travel little, and always long to return home." Thus the Duranis are the centre of whatever national life and organization there is to be found in Afghanistan, and before deciding whether we can put much trust in an Afghan alliance, we must consider whether the Durani rule is firmly established and popular, and what competitors there are for the chief power among the other tribes. The Ghilzais are perhaps the only tribe that would have the least chance of overthrowing the Durani sovereignty. They are real Afghans, like the Duranis, and are predominant over an important stretch of country south of Kabul extending from Khelat-i-Ghilzai as far as Jellalabad, a distance of three hundred miles. According to Broadfoot, whose estimate is accepted by Macgregor, the tribe consists of about 100,000 families. They hate the Duranis, although they have united with them in attempts to repel foreign invasion, and they tried unsuccessfully to overthrow Dost Mahomed's rule in 1849. But though valiant they are weakened by internal dissension, and they are said to be far more unpopular than the Duranis, so that they are not likely ever to obtain the supremacy they aspire to. Among the other Pushtoo-speaking inhabitants of Afghanistan, amounting in the aggregate to about two million souls, there is no other tribe of great importance politically. If we now turn to the Persian-speaking inhabitants, most of whom are Shiahs, we find that collectively they amount to about one million souls, and are therefore in a decided minority when compared with the Afghans and Pathans, who are nearly all Sunnees and speak Pushtoo. Nor have they enough union to make up for their numerical inferiority. The Tajiks, together with the Kizilbashes, form the least turbulent and most industrious portion of the population. Naturally enough from the inferior position they now hold in the country and their commercial instincts, they were more disposed to welcome British invaders than the Afghans and Pathans. The Tajiks, who also call themselves Parsiwans, live all over the country, and especially in the towns, where they pursue the mechanical arts, which the Afghans despise. They are profitable subjects, being submissive to authority, industrious enough to afford a good revenue, and they make good soldiers, although they generally prefer the arts of peace to a life of turbulence and war. They amount to about half a million, and are the most civilized people in the country Similar in character is the Kizilbash colony in Kabul, the descendants of 12,000 Persian troops left behind by Nadir Shah in 1738. The Kizilbashes, who number about 150,000, engage in merchandise, and also make good soldiers, particularly as cavalry and artillery. In the Afghan wars they were generally well-disposed to us, as being Shiahs by religion and Persians by descent, they had little sympathy with their Durani rulers. The third Persian-speaking tribe, is the Hazaras, who dwell along the mountainous country between Herat and Kabul. Unlike the Kizilbashes and Tajiks, they are among the most uncivilised inhabitants of Afghanistan. They speak an old dialect of Persian, but their flat noses betray their Tatar origin. They live in a state of semi-independence, and only pay tribute when they are compelled by the presence of force. They are said to resemble the Goorkhas very closely in character and physiognomy, and would probably make capital soldiers if good prospects of pay induced them to enlist.

Thus from a consideration of the various tribes we may reasonably come to the conclusion that an offensive and defensive alliance with Abdul Rahman would give us the support of a fairly strong and united Afghanistan. When we were invaders, although we could enlist on our side the sympathies and to a certain extent the active assistance of the commercial classes in the country, a determined national resistance was on several well-known occasions offered to our arms. If, on the contrary, we were entering the country as allies to defend it against foreign aggression, we should find the inhabitants far more firmly united in our favour as allies, than they were against us as enemies. For the Duranis and the Ghilzais, and most of the inferior Afghan tribes would welcome us as supporters of their sovereignty or as defenders against foreign rule, while the more civilized Tajiks and Kizilbashes, being industrious and inclined to trade and manufacture, have sufficient intelligence to see that a closer union between India and Afghanistan would open up the country to commerce by the building of roads and railways, and give them a far more influential position, in which they would grow wealthy and be able to secure the fruits of their industry against arbitrary and extortionate taxation.

THERE may be much wisdom in General Graham's plan of campaign, but there is little method in it. Still there is a rough sort of consistency in these invariable returns to Suakim after every movement to the front. The advance to Tamai was made on Friday, and the place was occupied after very little fighting, in which there was but slight loss on each side. But it was occupied only to be given up. The same message which tells us that General Graham has taken Tamai, and that the enemy has retired, also tells us that our troops were returning to Suakim. A later telegram says that all the troops had returned, with the exception of a regiment of Sikhs, which were left to guard a zareba, and that these would fall back to-day, when the zareba would be abandoned. This is not the way either to smash Osman Digma or to strike terror into him. It is probably the least impressive mode of operations that has been yet resorted to in those parts. Such strategical skill as there has been was shown by Osman Digma, who apparently meant to draw the Suakim force a little further than Tamai. The next stage in the operations is apparently intended to be of a more strictly defensive kind. The railway is to be laid with all speed to Handoub, where there is water, and there General Graham will await Osman Digma's attack. He may have to wait a long time, for the rebel leader does not usually endeavour to meet the convenience of his enemies in regard to the time and place of attack. However this may be, it seems as though the game were being left too much in the enemy's hand. The only satisfactory feature in these recent operations is that they have been almost unattended with loss of life on our side. But if they have cost little they are worth little, for a plan less calculated to make an impression upon an enemy was seldom carried out.

TO THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

OF the many advantages Optical Science has conferred on us, we are certainly most indebted to Spectacles. The pleasures and advantages derived from their use are appreciated by all classes of society.

By their help the sight of the aged is greatly assisted, and that of the weak strengthened.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

LIST of BOOKS, added to the Library during the week ending 4th April 1885 :—

ROOM A.

SHELF 171. No. 19—Fertilization of Orchids; by Chas Darwin.
No. 20—Forms of Flowers; by Chas Darwin.
No. 21—Insectivorous Plants; by Chas Darwin.
No 22—Climbing Plants; by Chas Darwin.
No. 23—Notes on Forestry; by C. F. Amery.
No. 24—British Wild Flowers; by Sir J Lubbock
No. 25—The Colors of Flowers; by Grant Allen.
No. 26—Text Book of Structural and Physiological Botany; by A. W. Bennett.
No. 18—Ferns of British India &c.; by Col. H. H. Beddome.
SHELF 73. No. 31—Continuous Railway Breaks; by M. Reynolds
SHELF 78. No 12—The A. B. C. of Photography.
SHELF 129 No. 30—A History of Pianoforte Music; by J. C. Fillmore.
SHELF 162. No. 31—The Art of Grafting and Budding; by C. Baltet.
SHELF 186. No. 10—Tenants of an Old Farm; by H. C. McCook, D. D.
SHELF 235. No. 9—The Complete History of the Transvaal; by John Nixon.

ROOM B.

SHELF 15. No. 12—Only an Actress; by E. S. Drewry.
SHELF 20. No. 17—A North-country Maid; by Mrs. H. L. Cameron.
SHELF 37. No. 2—Mollie Darling; by Lady E. Howard.
SHELF 87 No. 8—Mr. Nobody; by Mrs. J. K. Spender.

ROOM C.

The Statesman's Year-book 1885; by J. S. Keltie.

THOS. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

THE hoisting of the British flag at Port Hamilton in the Corean Archipelago is by no means a self-explaining incident. Nothing is said as to the circumstances in which the act took place, and until we know by what agency it was effected it will be premature to speak of it as an act of annexation. There is little obvious inducement in the island itself to assert British sovereignty over it. Port Hamilton, strangely enough, is an island lying to the south of Corea, and a good many miles from the coast. There are fifty such islands in those waters, any one of which would apparently have been as desirable a possession as this. Had Germany manifested any inclination to occupy the island, and is this a mere act of forestalling resolved upon by Lord Derby, so as to show the world that if he is still asleep, he has one eye open all the same? And yet the incident is not half as inexplicable as Admiral Courbet's occupation of the Pescadores islands. Considering the rough experience that the French commanders, naval and military, have recently had in the East, it is hard to see why they have extended the sphere of their operations at this time. They have had to fight severely for these islands, as they have to do for every acquisition they make in that part of the world just now. The Pescadores lie between Formosa and the mainland, and the acquisition of them cannot strengthen the position of the French, either on the greater island or in Tongking.

WE hear that two Bombay regiments, the 9th Native Infantry and the 23rd Light Infantry, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for proceeding to Quetta. The 9th, which, it was expected, would have formed part of the Indian contingent in the Soudan, has been stationed in Bombay for the past two months. It is under the command of Colonel L. H. Sibthorpe, the wing commanders being Lieutenant-Colonel Birch and Lieutenant-Colonel Coles. The 23rd, which is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gatacre, is stationed at Ahmedabad.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

THE following are recent and authoritative figures with respect to the forces of some of the chief Native States. It should be borne in mind that while the regulars mentioned are not altogether regulars from our point of high disciplinary view, the irregulars deserve their name. The guns spoken of, in the majority of cases, are old and almost unserviceable. Holkar (Indore) has 3,100 regulars and 2,150 irregulars, infantry; 2,100 regulars and 1,200 irregulars, cavalry; 340 artillerymen, with 24 field guns. Out of his annual revenue, £707,440, he spends £172,000 on his army and police. Scindiah (Gwalior) has 6,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 48 guns. He is an honorary General in the British Army. Scindiah's revenue is £1,300,000. The Nizam (Hyderabad) is the most powerful Chief among Native States in point of men and guns. He has 12,775 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars, 551 artillerymen for 71 field and 654 other guns, and 1,400 cavalry. His revenue, including that of Berar, is £4,000,000. The Maharaja of Kashmere has 19,000 men with 16 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 5,000 irregular troops. His revenue is £807,578. The Gaekwar (Baroda) has 6 regiments of infantry and a small body (247) of cavalry, total 3,016; 2 batteries of artillery worked by 154 artillerymen, and 42 other guns (including 2 of gold and 2 silver), and an irregular force of 6,000. The Baroda revenue in 1881 was £1,118,000. Nepal has a standing army of regulars, 30,000 strong, of whom 13,000 are dispersed about the country and 17,000 are stationed in or near the capital, Khatmandoo. The revenue of Nepal is £1,000,000, of which £400,000 is paid away in land grants to the army. Lastly, Jeypore has 9,599 infantry (5,000 of whom belong to special bodies), 3,578 cavalry (including the Jagirdar feudal horse), and 65 military pieces, mostly of small calibre, worked by 716 artillerymen.

In one or two cases these figures do not show exactly the military strength of the States to which they refer. The chances are, for instance, that the returns from Gwalior are not correct, that is to say, are under the mark. Not long ago, it will be remembered, Scindiah, who has, *par parenthese*, a high reputation as a cavalry general, was reported to have reviewed 8,000

TELEGRAMS.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.

EXPOSURE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Standard* to-day publishes a statement as to the territory claimed by Russia in Central Asia.

Russia, it is stated, regards the tract of country extending ten versts below Zulfikar to Meruschak as part of her dominions.

She refuses to submit her claims to this country to the decision of the Boundary Commission unless the whole of the territory up to the Paropamissus be also regarded as coming within the scope of the action of the Commission.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Radical press accuses the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is almost the only paper in the country which has expressed disapproval of the Government's policy in Central Asia, of playing into the hands of Russia, and declares that its articles on the crisis are inspired by M. Lessar.

The *Times* publishes an article of great length and importance, in which it exposes the inconsistency and duplicity of Russian diplomacy in regard to the frontier question.

Replying to representations made by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, M. de Giers, in March last year, repudiated the Russian staff map with the frontier line marked south o Penjdeh and Pul-i Khatun.

In the following month, April, Earl Granville accepted M. de Giers's renewed proposal of 1882, to delimit the frontier from Khojah salely westwards.

In May, M. de Giers indicated for the first time the ethnographical arrangement.

Lord Granville immediately replied, remonstrating against this form of agreement, and declaring that if such views were to be adopted the efforts of the Commission would be futile.

While Sir Peter Lumsden was on his way out, Prince Dondoukoff, the Russian Governor of the Caucasus, attempted to impress upon him that Penjdeh was not in Afghan territory.

This, however, was not the opinion of the inhabitants. This is proved by the following circumstance :—

In March last year, before Sir Peter Lumsden had arrived, M. Lessar tried to reach Penjdeh.

The Sarik Turkomans inhabiting the place, however, refused to allow him to enter, declaring that they were subjects of the Ameer.

In alarm they petitioned the Ameer to send an Afghan garrison to defend the place. In compliance with this request troops were sent on June 16.

On the 21st of the same month, or five days later, Russia protested against the "expedition" which had been sent to Penjdeh by the Ameer.

In answer to this protest, Lord Granville sent a despatch in which he pointed out that Penjdeh had been in Afghan territory ever since Afghanistan had been a kingdom.

In April Lord Granville made representations to M. de Giers on the subject of Russian intrigues on the Afghan frontier, and strongly protested against the course which adopted by M. Lessar and other Russian agents at Penjdeh and Maimena.

In reply to these representations M. de Giers repudiated all responsibility in regard to the acts of General Komaroff's agents.

In February, 1883, the Sarik Turkomans of Penjdeh declared themselves to be subjects of Herat, and M. Zinooreff told Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, that Pul-i-Khatun would be the most southern point of the frontier claimed by Russia.

Colonel Alikhanoff told Sir Peter Lumsden that the boundary he would claim on behalf of Russia would be at Sari Yari.

Sir Peter Lumsden has recommended a frontier from Sir Tepeh to Sari Yari.

General Komaroff is now at Phul-i-khisti with some guns and infantry.

THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 2.

The negotiations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Kabul, for which the latter sought an interview with the Viceroy, and has journeyed to Rawal Pindi, quietly commenced this afternoon by a conference held at three o'clock at Abdul Rahman's residence.

The house and grounds are guarded at every point, the Royal Warwick Regiment and a body of Bengal Infantry sharing the duties.

The Ameer's Afghan followers are in high spirits to-day. The whole force were reviewed at an early hour by the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, Golam Hyder, a tall Afghan nearly six feet in height, whose full-dress uniform consists of a scarlet tunic with gold lace and a brass helmet. Now that the Ameer's men have got rid of the dirt that had accumulated during their march, their appearance is greatly improved, and some semblance of a uniform is discoverable among the different regiments. They were freshly equipped after the parade from the store of arms which form a portion of the presents to the Ameer. The cavalrymen received Henri-Martini carbines of the usual pattern, with swords and belts such as are served to our own artillerymen; whilst to the infantry were given Henry-Martini rifles and bayonets. A large quantity of ball ammunition was also distributed. The Afghans have been swaggering about all day with their new weapons added to the arsenal already carried by them, and with their pouches filled with rounds of ball cartridge. They are already on excellent terms with the English soldiers, good-humouredly submitting their curious accoutrements for inspection and exchanging information on points of common interest in the two services. The ordinary pay of the Afghan Tommy Atkins is eight rupees per month, paid in Kabuli rupees, worth twelve annas each; and the Ameer's escort are freely offering a whole month's pay for a pair of ammunition boots, which they greatly admire. This rate of pay rises in the case of Usbeg cavalry, but the Ameer's Usbeg orderly, the finest man among them, only commands thirteen rupees as a non-commissioned officer.

A terrific thunderstorm yesterday lasted far through the night. It rained in torrents for hours. Some damage was done in the Viceroy's camp where more than one member of the Vicereal party had to sleep on a table. The Duke of Connaught's tent had a narrow escape. Lord Downe's tent, adjoining the Duke's was flooded, with others in the vicinity. The occupants had to turn out in the middle of the night. Sir Steuart Bayley's tent in the main street of the Viceroy's camp was also swamped. Great pools of water are left in the camp this morning, and are being removed by an army of bheesties in mashuks and chatties. A perfect torrent swept across the sloping ground where the Commander-in-Chief's camp is pitched, but the tents had been deeply trenched and escaped injury. The camps on the Khanna plain were in a pitiable condition. Fine weather has now returned and if it continues the Durbar will take place on Saturday, and the review on Monday. Instructions have been received from England, directing that no movement of troops in India shall take place before orders are communicated by the Home Government to the Viceroy.

The Indian Government, who are in almost daily communication with Sir Peter Lumsden, have no intelligence as to the alleged murder of two members of the Boundary Commission by Russo-Turkomans, and the story is altogether discredited.

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 4.

The Viceroy held a public durbar in the Vicereal camp at one o'clock to-day for the reception of the durbaris who have come from all over the Punjab. It was represented that many of them had come a long distance to testify their loyalty and good-feeling towards the British Raj, at considerable sacrifice, and that they were suffering no little inconvenience by the unexpected length of their detention in the district, where famine prices ruled, and the conditions of existence involved hardships not anticipated. The Viceroy accordingly, with kindly consideration, received them at the earliest moment at which a durbar was possible.

The durbar was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Lieutenant-General Biddulph, the senior judge of the Chief Court, and the Brigadier-General commanding the Frontier Force, who were specially invited.

Lord Dufferin entered the durbar tent under a viceregal salute, with Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, and his personal staff in attendance. European and native officers of the Punjab Government now staying in Rawal Pindi were at the assembly. Between two and three hundred durbaris were presented to His Excellency, presenting each a nazar of one gold-mohur, which was touched and remitted in the usual manner. Colonel Henderson, on behalf of Lord Dufferin, addressed the durbaris in the vernacular, expressing the gratification the Viceroy felt in meeting for the first time those who were displaying the same feelings of loyalty and devotion as had animated their fathers, and assuring them on the part of His Excellency his desire to work, as had always been the case with previous Viceroys, for the welfare of the people of India. Attar and pan were distributed at the close of the ceremony. The Viceroy and Sir Charles Aitchison then left the tent under their respective salutes.

At the same time the Commander-in-Chief was inspecting the large number of troops in quarters at Rawal Pindi and in camps at Khanna. Sir Donald Stewart was accompanied throughout his extensive round by the Duke of Connaught and their staffs, who rode with them. The outlying camps in the rear were first taken, the troops composing them being paraded in field order near their own grounds. The inspection proved a long task though a highly impressive spectacle was presented by the long lines of British and native infantry, splendidly mounted cavalry, and perfectly equipped batteries. Sir Donald Stewart first visited the camp of the first and second infantry divisions, proceeding in turn to the artillery and cavalry camps, and finishing upwards of three hours later with the troops in quarters, who were massed on the native infantry parade-ground near his own camp. The Commander-in-Chief was received in each case by the commanding officers, Sir Michael Biddulph awaiting him at the final parade, where Sir Donald Stewart first rode down the ranks, and afterwards had a march past.

There was a renewal of bad weather in the afternoon. This upset the series of arrangements which the sunshine of the last two days had encouraged the authorities to cast into programme form. As the Viceroy's coming engagements, state dinners and evening and garden parties, are among the contemplated festivities for the coming week, the camp was quite hopeful at its non-cheering prospects. The Ameer was to be at a grand review on Monday morning. At night the Viceroy gives a banquet in his honour, and the following morning the troops were to parade in drill order for manœuvres. The programme was to commence this afternoon by the Viceroy inspecting the Punjab Volunteers, who are sharing the trials of camp life, and afterwards to review the Ameer's wild and picturesque following, the first event taking place in front of the Vicereal camp, and the second near Abdul Rahman's residence. Soon after tiffin clouds gathered and rain continued till nightfall. Both events have unnecessarily been postponed. This will be a serious disappointment to the Volunteers, who have so far been roughing it to no purpose. The camp C Division Orders contain a significant announcement directing the Chief Commissariat Officer to issue to the officer commanding the Volunteers six pounds of straw per man as a special case, on account of what the Adjutant-General's staff are pleased to call the dampness of the weather. Similar allowances are being made to the regiments.

The rain was not permitted to interrupt the important negotiations proceeding with the ruler of Kabul. At five o'clock the Viceroy drove to the Ameer's house and had an interview lasting about two hours and a half. The Foreign Secretary and an interpreter were the only others present. The negotiations appear to be proceeding smoothly, but their nature is kept a profound secret for the present. The Ameer spends his days entirely within doors, sitting in his gorgeous state chair of silver and gold. His gout prevents him taking much exercise, though in the evening he appears for a little while in the verandah. Photographing his retinue amuses him somewhat, but he does not like sitting for his own picture. Bourne and Shepherd have taken groups where the Ameer is the central figure. His army has also been photographed on a parade, three hundred strong.

There were sports at the Durbar Camp on the afternoon of Good Friday. The native cavalry polo tournament commenced near the Vicereal camp. First ties resulted in the 18th Bengal Cavalry beating the 15th Bengal Cavalry by two goals to nothing, and the 19th Bengal Lancers being beaten by the 14th Bengal Cavalry with six goals to three. The 12th Bengal Cavalry drew a bye. The teams were as follows :—18th B. C.—Major Richardson, Capt. Money, Lieutenant Nixon, Ressaldar Misri Khan; 15th B. C.—Lieutenants Tate, Perie, Fagan, and Burton; 14th B. C. Captain Bandsfather, Lieutenants Young, Husband, and Hobbes, and Dr. Mawson; 19th B L.—Lieutenants Gordon, Rivet-Carnac, Weller, and Templer.

The Durbar Camp race meeting was opened this afternoon in drenching rain. The following are the results :—

PINDI PLATE.

Half Mile.

Nina, 11st. 6lb., Mr. Little 1
Boxer, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Bruce 2
Czar, 9 st. 9lb., Mr. Johnson 3
Time, 61s.

ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS.

One Nile and a half.

——, 8st. 7lb., Blackburn 1
Kushdil, 8st. 13lb., Captain Alexander 2
Ariel, 8st. 3lb., Robinson Junior 3
Time, 3m. 3s.

GREAT NORTHERN STAKES.

One mile.

Gazette, 8st. 5lb. 1
Strathmore, 1 st., 3lb., native 2
Pioneer, 10st. 3lb., Tingey 3
Time, 2m. 7s.

ALL-HORSE RACE.

One mile and a half.

Sylvanus, 9st. 13 lb. ..... w. o.

SELLING RACE.

Quarter mile.

Puritan, 9st. 7lb., Robinson 1
Keswick, 10st. 7lb., Captain Alexander 2
Ballet Girl, 9st., native 3
Time, 1m. 26s.

PUNJAB STAKES.

Half-mile.

Nina, 9st. 1lb., Mr. Little 1
Ursulie, 9st. 7lb., Tingey 2
Souvenir, 9st. 4lb. Captain Alexander 3
Time, 62s.

The following list of regiments, composing the second army corps and reserve division, are warned for field service :—

Five corps Royal Horse Artillery, D. Battery A Brigade, E Battery A. Brigade.

Field Artillery.—A Battery 1st Brigade, E Battery 2nd Brigade, E, G, and L Batteries 4th Brigade, R Battery 3rd Brigade.

Garrison Artillery.—7th Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, 7th Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, 9th Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division.

Mountain Battery, No. 2.

The Punjab Frontier Force.

British Cavalry.—6th Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers.

Native Cavalry.—3rd and 18th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers, the Guides Cavalry, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Bombay Lancers.

British infantry battalions.—2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, 1st Border Regiment, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, 1st Durham Light Infantry, and 1st West Riding Regiment.

Native Infantry.—1st and 2nd Bengal Infantry, 21st and 25th Punjab Infantry, 1st and 3rd Gorkhas, 1st Sikh Infantry, Guides Infantry, 1st Madras Pioneers, 29th Bombay Infantry, three companies each of the Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The following regiments are transferred from the first to the second army corps :—4th Sikhs, 6th and 20th Punjab Infantry, and 5th Goorkhas. Their places in the first army corps are taken by the 9th and 23rd Bombay Infantry and the 23rd and 24th Madras Infantry. The following is the reserve division :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—E Battery B. Brigade, Field Artillery Q and E Batteries 1st Brigade, R Battery 2nd Brigade.

Mountain Battery No. 1.

The Punjab Frontier Force.

British and Native Cavalry.—1st King's Dragoon Guards.

Bengal Cavalry.—5th Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

British infantry battalions.—2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, and 1st Worcestershire Regiment.

Native Infantry.—3rd and 12th Bengal and 27th and 30th Punjab, 27th and 30th Bombay, 15th Madras, and three companies of Sappers and Miners, one each from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 5.

The 19th and 26th Punjab Infantry have been transferred to the second army corps, the 1st Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas taking their places in the first.

The weather cleared up this afternoon, but the Khanna plain is so wet that the review has been cut down to a simple march past, which takes place on the parade-ground near the fort in the morning.

The Ameer drove through the bazaar in Rawal Pindi city this evening, accompanied only by his personal attendants, dispensing for the first time since his arrival with his escort, without which it had been notified he would never stir, irrespective of the escort furnished by the orders of the Indian Government. He was delighted with the bazaar, and ordered the carriages to return by the same route.

The durbar takes place on Wednesday, and the Ameer probably returns on Thursday, halting at Attock to inspect the great bridge.

A RAILWAY THROUGH THE BOLAN.

Government have issued orders for the construction of a railway for fifty miles through the Bolan pass. The line will start at Pir Chowki, and proceed to Mach. Colonel Lindsay, R. E., of the Southern Maharatta Railway system, is entrusted with the work. Materials will be procured from the Indus Valley line, and the railway will be constructed in two months from the commencement. The staff will be organised forthwith. Orders have not yet been issued in regard to the sending of the first army corps to Pisin. The new railway will greatly facilitate the transport of men and supplies.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

Owing the rumours of intended raids on the Agror valley the garrison at Ozni has been reinforced to a normal strength of 100 rifles. It is also probable that on the breaking up of the Rawal Pindi camp a very large force of British and native troops will spend the summer in the Hazara hills, where many well-wooded and every way suitable localities exist for the formation of tented camps. Further, the troops will there be ready at a day's notice to join any *corps d'armee* which may be necessary for despatch across the frontier.

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.

Mr. Allan Macleod, a pupil of the St. George's College, Mussoorie, has been offered a commission in the Army, in recognition of his gallantry at Coockoo recently, when he saved a soldier of the Royal Artillery from drowning in the sangoo canal.

THE SUAKIM-BARBER RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 4.

Lieutenant Constable, Assistant Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been appointed manager of the railway now being constructed from Suakim to Berber. He starts for Suakim at once.

EUROPEAN BAYONETTING A NATIVE WATCHMAN.

A serious stabbing case occurred at Lahore on Thursday. A watchman employed in the Government Press heard some one calling out, "Chaprassi." Taking a lantern, he went out to see what it was, and found a European, who ran a bayonet through the unfortunate watchman's body. The wounded man was removed to the Mayo Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state. He was able to make a deposition and identify a man named Sullivan as his assailant. This man was found by the police, a short time after the deed had been committed, lying in a field close to the press, insensible from heavy drinking, with a Henri-Martini rifle, the bayonet of which was fixed by his side. Sullivan, who was employed in the Government Press, is now in custody.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPERATIONS NEAR SUAKIM.

OCCUPATION OF TAMAI.

SUAKIM, APRIL 3, 11-30 A.M.

Reuter's special correspondent, who accompanied the reconnoitring party to Tamai yesterday, telegraphs as follows :—

HILL OVERLOOKING TAMAI, 7 O'CLOCK A.M.

The reconnoitring party returned last evening to Suakim after finding only a few of the enemy.

A force consisting of the Brigade of Guards, Marines, Berkshire Regiment, Australians, and Sikhs, will take up a position at Tamai to-day at a spot where water can be obtained. The rest of the troops will follow as soon as a good supply of water is secured.

The enemy fired a few shots into our camp during the night, killing one man and wounding two others.

A force to-day will reconnoitre towards Tamanieb.

TAMAI, APRIL 3, 3 P.M.

The British force advanced and occupied this place to-day, the enemy retiring after two hours desultory firing.

As but little drinkable water is to be found here, our troops are returning to Suakim.

It is now intended to proceed as quickly as possible with the construction of the railway to Handoub, and then to move the force there to await Osman Digma's attack.

Our loss to-day consisted of one man killed, and one officer and ten men wounded.

The enemy's loss was also slight.

RETURN OF THE BRITISH TROOPS TO SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, APRIL 4.

All the troops have now returned here, with the exception of a regiment of native infantry, which has been left behind to garrison the zareba. This regiment will, however, also return on Monday, when the zareba will be abandoned. Camps will then be pitched along the railway line, which is progressing favourably, and will be completed to Handoub in about a week's time.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, APRIL 4.

It is reported that wholesale desertions have taken place in the Kordofan army, and that the deserters have been pursued by the Mahdi, who has, however, been defeated by them with heavy loss.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

AMOY, APRIL 2.

Admiral Courbet, after severe fighting, has occupied the Pescadores Islands.

TIENTSIN, APRIL 4.

M. Ferry's peace negotiations were of an informal character, and it is now stated that it is doubtful whether they have been accepted by the Chinese Government.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

M. Freycinet has relinquished the task of forming a new Ministry. M. Constans has consequently been entrusted with its formation.

THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN TONGKING.

General Boulanger, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army of occupation in Tunis, has been appointed to the command of the expeditionary forces in Tongking.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE COREAN ARCHIPELAGO.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 3.

The British flag has been hoisted at Port Hamilton in the Corean Archipelago.

DEATH OF LORD CAIRNS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Lord Cairns died yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ancona arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74⅞
4½ ,, ,, ... 70⅝
3 ,, Consols for account 98⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan 98⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes 108½
Bar Silver 49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £16,500,000, decrease £1,400,000.

Bills discounted £24,100,000, increase £1,000,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £25,700,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

Arrivals—Princess and Inchborva.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Anglo-American company's Cable Brest St. Pierre still interrupted.

Zanzibar Mozambique Cable interrupted next mail for Zanzibar leaves 25th instant.

Bushire 4th. Next mail over interrupted Section of Turkish route will leave Bushire at 2 p.m. 9th instant.

Senders of telegrams intended for the camp of H. E. the Viceroy at Rawalpindee, are advised to give a very full address.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, April 4.

10 p.m. ..... 77·2

SUNDAY, April 5.

6 a.m. ..... 75·4
10 a.m. ..... 81·5
2 p.m. ..... 84·5
4 p.m. ..... 81·9

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Volunteer Dance, Town Hall.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, Evening.

April 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

KHAN BAHADOOR MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, has obtained three months' leave of absence for the purpose of being present at the Antwerp Exhibition. Mr. Munchérjee was specially deputed by Government to inspect the buildings for the late Calcutta Exhibition; and he now goes to Holland, at his own expense, to study the latest improvements in Exhibition buildings before taking into hand the raising of the structures intended for the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition. On his way back, Mr. Munchérjee will travel a second time over Europe.

THE Duke of Connaught's movements are most uncertain. His Royal Highness does not go home immediately, but will await the course of events, assuming probably a Divisional command in the field in case of war, at least that is the latest announcement.

IT has been resolved, according to a Calcutta paper, to increase the reinforcements to be drawn from England to strengthen the Indian garrison. Instead of 15,000 men, it is believed the number has been raised to 25,000.

A TELEGRAM to an up-country paper, from its correspondent with the Boundary Commission at Gulran, says that "serious symptoms of a revolutionary spirit are reported to have arisen amongst the Russian subjects in Central Asia."

A GOOD deal of enthusiasm is being displayed in Madras in regard to the Volunteer movement. It is announced that a sufficient number of recruits has been enrolled in the artillery to form a second battery.

THE Maharajah of Mysore has placed not only the forces but the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India in the present crisis. Thus while His Highness's troops, and more particularly the cavalry, are being mustered and equipped as Bangalore with an eye to active service, the valuable bullocks of the country, the same good breed of animals with which Wellington and Harris campaigned, are being collected in numbers for the use of the British transport. The Nepalese Durbar has also made a general offer of assistance to the British Government in case of need, couched in the most friendly and cordial terms. The offer was telegraphed to the Queen, and a reply has been received directing the Viceroy to convey to Maharajah Adhiraj Her Majesty's acknowledgments and appreciation.

THE Maharajah of Kashmere's absence from Rawal Pindi has given rise to many wild and preposterous stories, as to a quarrel with the Viceroy, treasonable correspondence with Russia, &c. But the real fact is that His Highness's feeble health renders it impossible for him to attend the Durbar. In recognition of this fact the Indian Government refrained from sending him a special invitation until His Highness himself expressed a wish to meet the Viceroy on his return journey. An invitation to the Durbar was then given, with a polite assurance that it would of course have been sent before, but that His Excellency desired not to inconvenience the Maharaja in his present state of health. The Maharaja refused the invitation on that ground, but expressed at the same time a wish to come to Lahore to see His Excellency. The delay in the Amir's arrival at Pindi has, however, prevented this, and the Maharaja will meet Lord Dufferin at Wazirabad for a short interview.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Afghan Frontier Commission gives some information respecting the labours of the scientific members of the Commission. "There being but little sickness in camp, Dr. Owen, the surgeon in charge, employs much of his time in attending to the people of the locality. During the last two months his practice has increased very largely. In December he had about 2,000 cases, and this month there is an increase of the daily attendance of persons seeking relief from ailments. Eye diseases are very common; the results from the smoke not being allowed to escape from the kibitkas. In many cases where people have lost their sight, Dr. Owen has been able by an operation to restore it. Such cases having been bruited abroad, have brought patients from great distances, Making the blind to see is a great power, and it can be easily understood how it must strike the imaginations of a rude people such as we have around us here. The women will not come to the camp hospital, so Dr. Owen makes visits to the villages when he hears of any case requiring attention."

THE following are details of the accident which recently occurred on the Hurnai Railway, and to which reference was made by our special correspondent at Rawal Pindi a few days ago :—On the first stage of the lines in the Nari Gorge there is a tunnel, which was built four years ago, before the railway works were first stopped. The entrance of the tunnel is overhung by masses of rock, and it was intended to render the passage safe by removing the rock. It was arranged that the blasting was to be done later in the season, when the lower part of the Hurnai line in the Nari Gorge is almost unused, but by some mistake the date was anticipated. The mine was bored, loaded and sprung the other day, and at the present time the line is in continual use. The explosion brought down a mass of earth and rock the removal of which from the rails will take at least a fortnight. Apart from this hindrance, trollies can travel up the line as far as Gandeken duff and Baber Kuch.

THE prospect of a war with Russia has given a keen, practical interest to the subject of war risks to shipping. The merchant marines of the world contain at this moment 53,167 vessels, of which 44,734 are sailing ships and 8,433 steamers. These figures take no account of any steamer under 100 tons burden, nor of any sailing vessel below fifty tons. Of this total number of sail, 20,474, or considerably more than one-third, belong to Great Britain, the proportion being 15,384 sailing vessels and 5,090 steamers. Besides these totals the marine navies of other countries are insignificant; and it, therefore, is obvious why our fleet should so far transcend that of other nations. Our shipping, in time of war with a civilised Power, must necessarily be exposed to increased war risks, but it does not follow that, in the event of hostilities with Russia, our commerce would suffer to any great extent. "War," says a Calcutta paper, "is a great stimulant to trade, and one of the indirect consequences of such a conflict would undoubtedly be to give to the wheat trade of India an impulse similar to that which our cotton trade received from the American war."

THE prospects of the Mysore Gold Mining Company still continue to improve. Up to the end of February the mine had yielded 1,616 ounces of gold, valued at about £6,200, and since then the quartz which has been operated on has yielded an average assay of over six ounces per ton.

UP to the end of February last, 100½ miles out of the 166½ miles of the Tounghoo Railway had been openened for traffic, and 41 miles of platelaying had been completed on the remaining part of the distance.

THE Eurasian Colony at Whitefield is increasing in popularity. So many persons have lately settled there that, although a number of houses are in course of erection, there is not sufficient accommodation for all the arrivals, and a number of persons have been accommodated in the school until the new buildings are finished.

THE new system of telegraphic money orders came into force on the 1st October, 1884, and, during the first two months of its working, the number and value of advices under it were as follows :—October, No. 777, value Rs. 1,747; November, No. 759, value Rs. 1,707, being at the rate of about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The estimated average earnings of the Telegraph Department on remittances of sums exceeding Rs. 2 had previously been Rs. 40,000 per annum. The result so far, therefore, entails a loss. It is hoped, however, that, as the benefit to the public of the new system becomes better known, the increased transactions will bring up the receipts of the department to at least the amount of its earnings under the old system, while the gain in convenience to the public is very considerable.

THE following is a copy of a telegram received at the Secretariat from the first Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on the 3rd inst :—"Cholera has commenced in epidemic form at Ujjain, and there have already been a number of deaths there. Please instruct district officers to notify this publicly, and to discourage as far as possible the intended visits of pilgrims to the Singhat fair, which is to be held at Ujjain this month."

THE *Mubvschir*, a Vienna paper, hears from Korosko that the Mahdi has addressed a communication to Nur Angara, the rebel commander at Metammeh, thanking him for his brave conduct against the English, and sending him by the same messenger a reward of 5,000 Maria Theresa thalers. The Mahdi's letter to Nur Angara was accompanied by a diploma appointing him Commander-in-Chief of all the rebel troops on the western bank of the Nile, from the Sixth to the Fourth Cataract, mustering about 15,000 men, and instructing him to advance on Korti. But Nur Angara does not dispose of the requisite number of camels and beasts of burden to march with 15,000 men across the desert to Korti. He has consequently decided upon despatching a small portion of his army *viâ* Gakdul to Korti, proceeding thither with the rest of his troops by way of the Nile. He expects to reach his destination by the latter route in the course of six or eight weeks.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the following statement with reference to the enrolment of natives in the Madras Volunteer Corps :—"Major Spring Branson was consulted on Wednesday as to the grounds of Colonel Ross-Church's objection to the enrolment of natives in the Madras Volunteer Artillery. It appears that Colonel Ross Church believed that (1) there was an order of Government against the enrolment of natives; (2) that such enrolment would lead to future complications; (3) that the natives would not adopt the uniform. Major Branson was not aware that Government were opposed to the matter, and as regards future complications, he had nothing to say, as Colonel Ross Church had not particularized what the complications would be. Then, as to the adoption of the uniform, the native gentlemen had been already measured for, and had tried on, their uniforms. Colonel Ross-Church also believed that the present volunteers would object to the enrolment of natives, but, as a matter of fact, the members of the Madras Volunteer Artillery did not object at all."

MR. A. P. SINNETT, formerly editor of the Allahabad paper, has turned novelist. His first story is to be called "Karmer," and is to be published in England and America simultaneously.

A FINE bag of big game has been made this year by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and his party. The record of the fortnight's shooting stands thus: 10 tigers, 3 bears, 1 panther, 6 rhinoceros, 14 buffaloes, and 23 deer of kinds. There was quality as well as number, several of the rhino and buffalo horns being amongst the finest ever seen in Kuch Behar.

THERE is no new development in the military situation. Stores are still being poured into Peshin, and the transport arrangements are being completed. A staff is being formed for service along the whole line from Sukkur to Khojak. Standing camps are being pitched, and everything done to facilitate the movement of a large body of troops westward. The list of divisional and brigade commanders of the force, with the full staff, is, it is stated completed on paper, but no intimation has yet been given to the officers concerned.

DURING the present crisis all press messages from the Boundary Commission are stopped. In the special circumstances of the moment no reasonable person will be disposed to complain very seriously of this, for notwithstanding the freedom with which news from the centre of chief interest continues to reach us from London, General Lumsden may pardonably shirk the responsibility of giving the transmission of such news his direct sanction. "That is one thing," remarks the *Pioneer*. "But to throw perpetual obstacles of a frivolous and unnecessary kind in the way of harmless yet interesting information reaching the public is quite another. Yet this is just what has been going on for weeks past. In common with a Bombay contemporary—the *Bombay Gazette*—we sent a special correspondent with the Boundary Commission, an accomplished military officer, a man of sense and discretion. The correspondent from Bombay, finding himself muzzled, soon, and perhaps wisely, ceased to write. Our own has sent us a series of contributions either maimed by needless censorship, or marred by his enforced avoidance of almost all the subjects that could give them particular interest. We should be reluctant to impute to Sir Peter Lumsden any special animus against this paper. It has not spoken truth about him more unreservedly than the rest of the Indian papers. We prefer only to credit him with a narrow-minded suspicion of all press correspondents, and an instinctive feeling that it is not every official's gain to have his actions recorded and criticised by an impartial chronicler.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving Soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. STOCKLEY, Royal Artillery, has been granted an extension of his appointment as Superintendent of Factories up to the 1st October, 1888.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BAYLEY, C.S., Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission. There are now four vacancies for lieutenants in the corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. LOWRY, 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, has sent in his resignation, and will probably leave about the 10th instant.

MAJOR R. STERNDALE, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Retired List, is trying to get up a Volunteer Reserve Corps for Calcutta.

CAPTAIN RIVETT-CARNAC, Ghazipore Volunteer Corps, has passed the examination in Tactics.

COLONELS P. RODDY and S. Douglas have been appointed to pay pensioners in the North-West Provinces Circle, and Major T. Doyle, Invalid List, to pay pensioners in the Presidency Circle.

MAJOR T. MACKENZIE, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, was placed on retired pay on the 27th March, on completion of seven years' service as a regimental major, and directed to proceed to England.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant C. E. Wyncoll, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been ordered to England at his own expense for employment in the Commissariat Department at Aldershot Camp.

COLONEL H. WOOD, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half-pay, on the 13th June next, on completion of five years' service as a lieutenant-colonel.

LIEUTENANT D. W. STEWART, Gordon Highlanders, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has been ordered to join the 1st battalion of his regiment in Egypt.

CAPTAIN F. E. CUTHBERTSON, R.A., has been ordered to join the 8-1 London Division at Toungoo, Burmah, for duty.

UNDER the orders of the Madras Government, a committee, consisting of the following officers, assembled on Thursday for the purpose of suggesting what measures are necessary for the better fortification of Fort Saint George :—Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, C.B., Commanding the Eastern District, Colonel Prendergast, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Colonel W. H. Burton, R. E., Executive Engineer of the Presidency Circle, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

IT is announced that Major Benson has been appointed second in-command of the 17th Bengal Infantry, at Sialkot, Colonel Fitzgerald, as previously stated, getting the command.

MAJOR VISCOUNT DOWNE, A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Connaught, has been granted furlough out of India on private affairs for 12½ days.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD WALTER TREVOR, Bombay Staff Corps, has been promoted to be Colonel.

DEATH OF EARL CAIRNS.

REUTER announces the death on Thursday of Earl Cairns, Lord Chancellor in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. "Men of the Time" gives the following account of the deceased Statesman :—

Cairns (Earl). The Right Hon. Hugh MacCalmont, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, county Down, Ireland, was born in 1819. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first class in classics, and obtained other academical honours. In Jan., 1844, he was called to the English bar at Middle Temple, and he soon acquired an extensive practice in the Courts of Equity. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Belfast, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed on Her Majesty's Counsel and bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856. When Lord Derby formed his administration in Feb., 1858, he appointed to the office of Solicitor-General. Mr.

the many testimonials he holds from the officers of high rank and distinction under whom he has served. In former years, when vessels coming to Bombay were found in danger off or near the port, Mr. Corke was ever foremost, regardless of risk or labour, to render whatever aid was possible in the preservation of life and property; and the cases noted below, and many others, are instances, where his activity and seamanship conduced materially to effect both results:—

Ship Di Vernon, wrecked S.E. of Kennery.
Ship Bank of England, wrecked on Chout Khadav.
Ship Arabstan, wrecked on S.W. Prong.
Barque Fruiterer in Back Bay was brought safely out and saved.

Mr. Corke's record of good services is one which he will be able to contemplate hereafter with satisfaction; and in bidding him farewell the Port Officer wishes to thank Mr. Corke for the ready and zealous co-operation he has at all times afforded to him during the period they have been associated in office, and to express the sincere wish that though he is now leaving the department he may find employment in some position consonant with his active life and calling, and that he may be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labours for many years to come.

(Sd.) H. MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.

SHOOTING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following return shows the progress made by the Native Army in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of February, 1885.

No.	Corps.	Number exercised.	Figure of merit.	Number of unreturned.	Best shooting Company.	
	Cavalry.					
1	2nd Lancers	390	80·01	87	B	89·16
2	3rd Light Cavalry	433	71·07	81	F	78·87
3	Aden Troops	59	63·05	1		
4	2nd Sind Horse	231	61·81	14	D	69 88
5	1st Sind Horse	147	59·53	7	C	60·09
	1st Lancers	...	...	...		...
	Not exercised.					
	Infantry.					
	Sappers and Miners	70	55·69	...		...
1	23rd	773	125·93	492	H	130·23
2	10th	768	124·29	470	F	133·26
3	16th	765	121 53	435	C	129·59
4	13th	766	117·10	397	H	132·68
5	19th	723	116·40	311	B	122·77
6	9th	740	115 35	326	G	120·40
7	25th	969	114·67	285	H	123·41
8	17th	740	113·07	308	D	119·18
9	28th	681	112·77	281	H	120·95
10	30th	725	111·27	256	F	117·13
11	29th	675	110·93	277	B	122·54
12	27th	677	110·83	258	E	117·22
13	1st	783	107·59	272	G	113·45
14	5th	679	107·39	208	E	114·83
15	4th	595	106·29	152	G	119·98
16	8th	773	105·33	222	A	117·62
17	24th	739	104·10	185	C	111·28
18	7th	400	95·42	65	E	103·52
19	2nd	121	95·35	33	H	97·63
20	21st	502	95·20	67	D	101·36
...	3rd	...	...	...		...
...	12th	...	...	...		...
...	14th	...	...	...		...
...	20th	...	...	...		...
...	22nd	...	...	...		...
...	26th	...	...	...		...

Figure of merit Infantry 110·54
Not exercised.

The best shooting company is letter H., 23rd Regt. N. L. I., commanded by Subhedar Khan Wullee, with 130·23 points.

The best individual shot is Lance Naik Dowlutrao Soorway, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., with 194 points.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, April 3.—The increasing pressure continues in all districts except the south peninsula and Bombay Presidency. The fall is rapid at the Punjab stations; Notwithstanding the rapid fall, an area of high pressure still exists over the Punjab, and another area over Madras. Comparatively low pressure prevails over South Behar and Central Bengal. The wind directions in Upper India are variable. In Bengal and Behar it is strong westerly, and in the south peninsula it is south-easterly. The temperature is rising generally, and the humidity decreasing. The amount of cloud over Northern India has diminished rapidly. The rainfall is unimportant. The weather over Northern India has cleared rapidly. It is now fine in all districts.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE performance at the theatre on Saturday was a decided success. With so many people away from Bombay for the Easter holidays, it was scarcely to be expected that the company would be favoured with a good house. But as it turned out, the building was almost as full as it could hold. Burlesque is evidently a style of performance which has many admirers here, and the announcement of "Little Doctor Faust" had probably drawn most of the public thitherwards. The company, though small, is a good one all round, and it proved on Saturday night that it is specially suited to present the irresponsible frivolities of Mr. H. J. Byron and kindred spirits. Something, of course, is wanting at the Gaiety in the way of stage appointments and dresses, which are so necessary to the adequate performance of this kind of dramatic entertainment; but if good dancing, pretty voices, and overflowing spirits can ensure its success, the company is safe to win appreciation for its efforts in this direction. Mr. Page is a capital low comedian, and was very ludicrous in dress and manner as Dame Martha. He was particularly happy in the topical song he introduced into his performance, and he sent the audience home in high good-humour with him. Miss E. de Vallence made a charming young Dr. Faust, and her acting and singing were deservedly applauded. Miss Rose as Mephistopheles was a prime mover in the fun; she is a good dancer, and sings with taste and feeling. The beautiful Marguerite was represented by Miss Vernie, who acquitted herself very creditably. She was more successful, however, as Miss Jennie Norcott in the comedietta, "Sweethearts," which played in the house. This lady and Mr. Byde sustained the principal parts in this small piece, and their performance was a very pleasant one. Mr. Byde has never shown himself to greater advantage during his stay in Bombay.

SIR CHARLES WARREN IN STELLALAND.

ON February 14 an address was presented to Sir Charles Warren, signed by about 150 Stellalanders. In the course of his reply, the General said he was amazed to find that the debts of the country had amounted to close upon 11,000*l.* during the fifteen months of the Republic's existence, most of the debts being on account of administrative expenses. In view of the present distressing pecuniary circumstances of Stellaland, he thought that direct administration was the only alternative, as otherwise it would be quite impossible for the district to support the various necessary officials. The General then made the following proposals, which were accepted with acclamation:—

1. That the present system of government should be changed, and one be established which the finances of the country could support. 2. That the Government offices be closed for a week to allow of examination into *bona fide* claims against the Government. 3. That inquiry be made into the cases of those officials who had received both land and salary for their services. 4. That after sifting these claims the inhabitants of Stellaland should agree to bear their burden of the debt.

Sir Charles Warren concluded by formally proclaiming military rule in Stellaland. The meeting, at which about 350 Stellalanders were present, broke up with cheers for the Queen and Sir C. Warren.

Mr. Van Niekerk, late Administrator of Stellaland, Commandant Celliers, and a man named Diedericks have been arrested by Sir C. Warren on a charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Honey. A party has also been sent out to apprehend Groot Adrian de la Rey on the same charge; but his friends in Vryburg having warned him he managed to escape across the Transvaal border. Sir C. Warren has made representations on the subject to the Transvaal authorities.

The General has forbidden the residents of Stellaland to cross the Transvaal border without a pass from him, and has announced that arrangements have been made with Mr. Kruger that no Transvaalers should come into Stellaland without a pass. Sir Charles Warren has further issued instructions that the commandant of the Stellaland burghers should reside in Vryburg, and that the burghers should hold themselves in readiness to be called upon by him. Pending the appointment of a commandant, orders will be issued by Inspector Pusey, of the Bechuanaland Police.

ADELINA PATTI.

ADELINA PATTI, this spoilt child of the century, who sees at her feet whomsoever she chooses, called diva and adored as such, who is paid in gold weight for every note she utters, accustomed to receive five hundred pounds a night in England and double that amount in America—Adelina Patti, that realised fairy dream of Scheherezade's thousand and one nights, the adored of everybody, the idol of all countries, of Europe and America—Adelina Patti is an enigma, a question unsolvable by the sphinx, who will not or cannot answer it. The enigma begins at her birth. So far as I have been able to ascertain in Spain, where she was born of Italian parents, the year that gave her daylight was 1843. Adelina's voice was naturally so flexible and sonorous that even as a child of five years old she began making shakes of half and whole tones all through a scale up and down. It was about that time that her father was not too prosperous, and to whom should they look for support but to little Adelina! So she took lessons, and I am glad here to state the true fact, from Ettore Barili, her brother—that is to say, the son of the same mother but by a previous husband. It has been so often stated that Maurice Strakosch was her master because he it was who brought her fo[illegible], that the allegation has somehow become historical; but it is not so. Norma was the first opera in which Adelina Patti sang—a Norma eight years old, a Norma repudiating her faithless lover, crushing him in her jealousy with the sight of her children, and she eight years old! Adelina's other great *rôle* in her tender age was Rosina in Il Barbiere di Siviglia. How she knew the whole part, both words and music by heart, without learning it; how she sang floritures as it seemed improvised on the spot, nobody ever could say, and it therefore is only to be explained, as she said herself, by her master being le bon Dieu! She went on singing until she was twelve and a half years old, making money wherever she went, and naturally creating a sensation which made her the town's talk from city to city. When she was twelve and a half years old her career was interrupted, and she remained without singing for two years. After these two years without any public performance, Patti, having now become a young lady artist from a mere child, although even now she was but fourteen and a half years old, was engaged to sing, only no longer on a table, but on a regular stage. Strakosch, her brother-in-law, travelled with her through the States down to New Orleans, gave concerts with various results, but always most successfully, artistically speaking, until, after three years had elapsed, he thought the moment had arrived for *le grand coup*—to take her to Europe. She arrived in London with her brother-in-law Maurice Strakosch, who had married her sister Amelia, secretly. Adelina Patti's first offer was made to the then manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Smith. Lumley had had his great days with Jenny Lind; the big company, Mario, Grisi, with the conductor Costa, had left him to establish themselves at Covent Garden. Mr. Smith was supposed to be the very man to bring out Mdlle. Patti and to make her fortune and recoup his own. But, ho, misfortune! when Mdlle. Patti and her relation-*impresario* arrived, Mr. Smith's career as manager was at an end, and there was nothing to be done but to see Mr. Gye. I remember perfectly well the day when she was announced for her *debût* at Covent Garden. Patti was announced, and she sang for—nothing. It was agreed that, if she pleased she should sing twice a week for the sum of £150 a month, that is a little less than £17 a night; now she gets £500 a night here, and £1,000 in America. The opera was *La Sonnambula*, and the house was not full of course. Words she came, not one hand receiving her. Never shall I forget the unconcerned, simple way in which she walked forward, just like a child reciting a lesson, pretty and graceful, but in no way foreshadoing what we were to have. But after she had sung her first air, there was not so much admiration as stupefaction in the house. Who was that little girl? How was such a voice, such a treasure, locked in such a chest? What is really in her? Let us wait for the second act. What will she do with *Ah! non ginnge*, and so on? There her career began, and steadily it went on, increasing in success daily until she rose to the pinnacle of fame reached by no other singer, adorned, spoiled, covered with the most rare and costly gifts from one and all who could afford to give such *brilliant* expression to their admiration. Having sung a season in London and with such result, she was of course at once engaged to sing *aux Italiens* at Paris, the highest ambition of the great singer who demands the *consecration de son talent*, before which grand act of baptism the Parisians do not admit that any artist can be a celebrity, and yet Jenny Lind did without them. *Les Italiens* were then no more what they had been in Rossini's time, but from old habit the theatre still was the rendezvous of the nobility and the best society of Paris. There still lived Grisi, Mario, Fraschini, Tamberlik, Penco, Bosio, Frezzolini, Badiali, and Tamburini, although the shadow of what he had been; but all these singers were real Italians, not what Italian companies are now, formed of every possible nation *except* Italian. The curiosity was great, but great too was the success. There were ministers, poets, the fashionable beauties posing before each other, eager to see, and to be seen. Look at the predominant number of musicians. I could not catch hold of old Auber, whose unbiased opinion I wanted so much to hear, he being so great an authority both by judgement and experience. At last, just at the end of her second act, I caught him, as he slipped away tying his shawl round his neck speaking to nobody. Hullos, I thought, can he be disappointed? I ran after him. "*Eh bien, maître,*" said I, "*qu'est-ce que vous en dites?*" "*N'en parlez pas,*" replied he like a man who refuses to profane in words the exciting impression he carries in his heart, "*ne m'en parlez pas. J'ai été jeune pendant toute une grande journée!*" There was a compliment! Adelina had made him young again for a whole evening. Men of science, men of celebrity, men of title, offered to marry her; she laughed at all of them, until one came at whom she did not laugh. The Marquis de Caux, a very distinguished gentleman, who held the position of Equerry to the Empress Eugenie during the second Empire, was the happy man. He sold pictures of world-wide place in London; after which they went to the Continent. She spoke to me very frankly respecting her plans, and told me how the Empress had encouraged her to go on working for five more years, until she had made an independent fortune, since the Marquis had only 10,000 francs (£400) a year. A curious incident of Madame Patti's life was that she lived nearly with every one of her professional colleagues on the best possible terms. There was, however, one singer, his name was Nicolini a Frenchman (Nicolas), who made such an unfavourable impression upon her, that not only did she dislike him, but, under the excess of power at her command, she insisted on a condition being put into her contract, stipulating that either this tenor was never to be engaged in the same troupe with her, or if previously engaged, she must never be obliged to sing with him. It was a sad affair for Nicolini, who lived in that same atmosphere of admiration, and would have liked nothing so much as to appear before the public of Russia, of France, of England, and where, in a love duet with the young queen of song. But she would not hear of it, would not speak to him, would not see him. In life Patti is or appears to be the simplest creature born. She never affects a stupid prudery. She will tell you as she looks you straight in the face (which is one of her great qualities). "I am the first singer in the world, all the others must concede that."—*Temple Bar.*

THE FUTURE OF THE NILE.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has been interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The subject discussed was the future of the Nile after the Mahdi had been smashed, and the possibility of extending the control of the 2,000 miles of uninterrupted waterway through the Soudan to the keeping of a National Gordon Association of the Nile, based upon pretty much the same principles as those on which Mr. Stanley has realized the ideal of the King of the Belgians.

"You know more about African rivers than any other living man, sir, Stanley. What do you think of the feasibility of handing over the Nile from Berber southward to the control of an Association somewhat similar to that of the Congo?"

"It might be done," said Mr. Stanley, "if you make the railway through to Berber, but without that railway it is impossible."

"Granted; but assuming that the railway is made, and the Mahdi is smashed. What then? Could our Government not hand over the Government of the Nile trade route from Berber to the Equatorial Lakes to an association on the Congo model, only national instead of international?"

"You would ha ve two difficulties to contend with from both of which we were free on the Congo. In the first place, your association will be founded on conquest. Our Association was based on conciliation. The foundations of the Congo State have not been watered by blood. It is the product of peace. Your Association would necessarily be the offspring of war. The second difficulty is that the tribes of the Soudan have been demoralized by sold from tourists, travellers, missions, Governments. Our natives do not know what gold is. Hence we can subsidize twenty chiefs for the subsidy which you would have to pay to a single sheikh. There is another disadvantage with which you will have to contend in the Soudan from which we at present are free on the Congo. All your tribes have learned the use of rifles, and now that Massowah has passed out of your hands you will never be able to exclude arms of precision from the Soudan. Then again, your people are Moslems; ours are pure heathen. The Arab is docile, admirably useful and free from injustice or oppression of any kind as I have found in my dealings with the Zanzibaris whom I took to the Congo, he will not stand; and the negro, in whom there is the least dash of Arab blood, is quite as fierce as the Arab himself. But on the other hand you would have two great advantages. The Soudanese wear clothes and are therefore customers for cloth and cotton; and secondly, your possession of a railway to Berber would enable you to bring up materials to build river monitors which being invulnerable would patrol and police the Nile from the fifth cataract to the Equator."

"What would be the first pre-requisite of such an Association?"

"The same as the first pre-requisite of ours on the Congo, a King Leopold, and, as there is only one King Leopold, a public treasury or private purse from which you can draw the necessary subsidy to lay the foundation of your authority. On the Congo the King of the Belgians has settled £40,000 per annum in perpetuity for the expenses of our administration. On the Nile you would want much more than that. To do the work thoroughly, including all subsidies to the tribes on the banks from Berber to the Bahr Gaselle, you would probably need £100,000 per annum for a few years, until your Association could become self-supporting. Zebehr, you say, was to have had £50,000 for Khartoum alone, if so, why should not your Association have twice that for policing the two Niles and keeping peace on its waters, not only at Khartoum, but right up to the Equator?"

"Supposing that our Government, finding itself at Khartoum and at its wit's end how to get out of the Soudan, were to offer to subsidize or to secure a subsidy for Egypt for any pacific civilized authority that would hold the Nile, what would be the first step which such an Association would have to take?"

"First and foremost, build light draft ironclad monitors at Berber, none drawing more than 3 ft. You could bring up the materials by rail, and put them together on the Nile. They should be swift, strong, tough riverboats, thinly armoured above, and divided into watertight compartments so as to be able to bid defiance either to the chance shot of a stray Krupp, or the much more dangerous rocks which jut up in the sixth cataract. With two of these ironclads of the Nile you would have swiftly-moving floating fortresses, which by native could injure, for torpedoes are as yet unknown there, and which you could anchor in safety wherever you pleased, or wherever you find it most effective for resisting attack. But although you must begin by making yourself impregnable, you must remember that your first duty is peace, not war. Your first business would be to conciliate the people of the Soudan, to convince them that you are their friends, not their enemies; that you will hold the balance even, and interfere with no one who does not interfere with you; and, in short, that you will be the peacemakers of the Nile."

"In short," I observed, "such an Association would accomplish Gordon's objects, when he talked about a confederation of the Sultans, only the nexus would be a riverain authority, the Peace Association of the Nile?"

"Exactly, on the Congo we are the nexus between the tribes from Stanley Pool to the central lakes. With how many chiefs do you think we have entered into treaty engagements? No less than 450. The Congo State is thus a confederation of 450 independent sultans, or sheikhs, or chiefs. We subsidize these people, we do not tax them. Not hat the subsidy amounts to much. It averages about £10 per annum per chief. In return for this sum every one of these negro potenates undertakes to place an obstacle in the way of the free navigation of the river, to submit his disputes with his neighbours to our arbitration, and to private accommodation for every traveller passing up or down the river with our pass. You would have to pay higher for your sheikhs, but there are not so many of them, and the principle is the same. If any chief becomes unruly, you stop his subsidy; if two tribes begin fighting, you remind them of their engagement to submit their disputes to arbitration; if either refuses, you make common cause with the other and enforce your authority. But that seldom occurs. The essence of the system of government by Association is that although it has force in reserve it is kept in reserve, and the practical every-day work is that of conciliation, arbitration, and pacification."

"Then you would leave the Soudan to the Soudanese, recognize every sheikh or local chief who would enter into pacific relation with you, the Mahdi included, and merely act as an impartial riverain authority for the prevention of disputes, the settlement of differences, and the maintenance of a free river road to the heart of Africa?"

"That is. Trade will come fast enough if the railway is made. It is the lack of a railway that cripples our work on the Congo. We cannot get large enough steamers built above the cataracts to enable us to bring down the cattle and the millions of hides which are a drug in the market of the upper waters of the Congo. But the association that administers—the Peace Association, I may call it—should not enter business itself. It should govern the Nile, but it should be impartial between the natives and the traders. A commercial Association might also be formed that would take over and work the railway and develop the commerce of Equatorial Africa, but it should be subsidiary to and independent of your Peace Association."

"How then would you raise revenue?"

"On the Congo we have (1) our subsidy of £40,000 per annum, (2) the rent for land which we lease to traders and others on the banks of the river, and (3) we have our export duties. We levy no toll or passage dues, and we believe that the development of trade will speedily enable us to raise sufficient revenue. Remember what it is that is being opened to the world. The whole coast of Africa is only some 15,000 miles. The Congo has 10,000 miles of banks. The west coast alone, with only 2,000 miles, many of them but poor, does business now to the extent of £32,000,000. The Congo, properly developed, ought to yield you a trade of £100,000,000. The Nile, of course, is inferior to the Congo, in volume, number of navigable affluents, and in the fertility of the regions through which it passes. All the Congo's course is through Equatorial regions. It is only the Upper part of the Nile which runs through tracts of tropical fertility. But, of course, the Nile valley further up is fertile enough, and well worth development. If you have the railway all the rest will follow.

"Do not hurry. Form your Association, found it on sound principles, place it in good hands; plant it carefully at Berber, and let it grow. At first it will need support from without, and the memory of the war will not soon be effaced. But give it time, and your Association may achieve greater triumphs on the Congo. We began in 1879. What obstacles we had to overcome!—foreign jealousy, trading competition, native suspicion. We have lived all that down. Now our Congo State is formally recognized, and its authority is supreme over 5,000 miles of navigable water. And you see we are friends with all the world."

"It would be possible with sufficient capital, say two millions invested in good funds, to raise all the revenue you need to start the enterprise. The Soudanese need relief. They have been embittered by traditions of conquest, oppressive treatment. The mild, pacific treatment your moneys would enable your to initiate would be as collyrium to the eyes, a salve to wounds, ease to sore hearts. When firmly established, you will then have to resort to the mild exportduties of the Congo, just enough to pay the expenses of your economical administration. The merchant trader will be encouraged to follow. The spirit of trade will be aroused, and the demon of fear, hatred, distrust, and suspicion will be laid. Your increasing revenues may be applied to improving communication, enlarging your boundaries until you have succeeded in redeeming the land from the savage moodiness in which it is now plunged. Thus can you not see with the eyes of faith how Gordon's ideas could be realized, and how, even with his best bloodshed so treacherously at Khartoum he has at last utterly conquered the Mahdi?"

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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Opposite the Cathedral High School.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 3, 1883.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1ST. To pass and confirm the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
2ND. To declare a dividend.
3RD. To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શેા મુલજી જેઠાની કુંા
કંા., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

N.B.—The transfer books of the above company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 6th April, 1885, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLYING FILTERED WATER TO HIGH LEVEL (TULSI) DISTRICTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1885, for the following works in connection with the above:—

1. For the supply, delivery and erection of Steam Pumping Machinery, complete, capable of raising five hundred gallons of water per minute fifty feet in hight.
2. For supplying and laying 6, 4 and 3-inch cast iron water mains along the Ridge and branch roads.
3. For supplying and fixing in the Malabar High Reservoir cast iron suction and syphon pipes and other works in connection, therewith and constructing an engine house.
4. Forms of Contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
5. Tenders should be accompanied by deposits of Rs 150, Rs. 700 and Rs. 175, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
6. Further deposit of Rs. 150, Rs. 700, and Rs. 175, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd April, 1885.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

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